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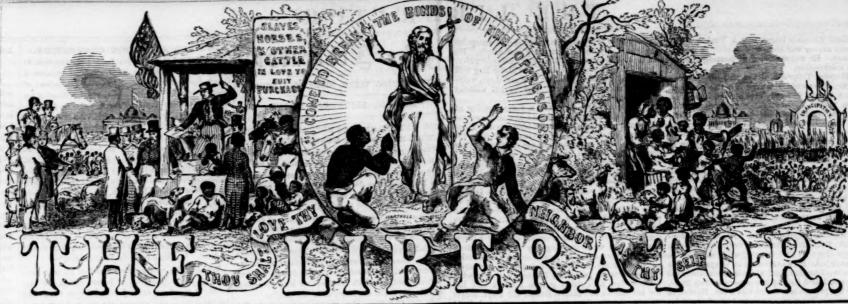
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, asylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soare authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the hts of the paper, viz:-PRANCIS JACKSON, ED-QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

мисит. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXX. NO. 36.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1550.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Boston Courier.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.

No man will undertake to deny that the Constituof the United States requires fugitives from ser-to be returned to the States from which they may have escaped; that from the days of Washing-nat to our own, it has been held to be within the proper province of Congress to legislate for the exeon of the clause in the Constitution which reires this surrender; that in our own time, both e Sapreme Court of the United States, and our we supreme Court, have deliberately re-examined his question, have affirmed that it is the duty of congress to provide the means for effecting the suritives, have declared that the States

render of fugitives, have declared that the States cannot legislate on the subject, and have pronounced that the Act of Congress, passed for this purpose in 1850 is constitutional and binding.

We design to show that the Republican Legislature of Massachusetts has placed a law upon its state book, which the magistrates of the State cannot attempt to execute, without violating their oaths of office; which, at the first attempt to take a step towards its execution, must produce a conflict of process and a struggle of force between the exe-cutive officers of the two governments; and which, if the attempt should be successful, would violently erthrow the authority of the Federal Government The act of Congress passed in 1850, and usually alled the Fugitive Slave Law, covered the whole field of legislation in respect to the rendition of fugitives from service. It directed a certain magistrate, called a Commissioner, and appointed under the authority of the United States, to issue a war-nat for the arrest of the supposed fugitive, which warrant was to be served by the Marshal of the United States; and after hearing the prescribed proofs, it directed the Commissioner to grant a certificate to claimant, which certificate was made conclusive authority for the removal of the fugitive from the Sate; and in this removal the Marshal was to act, under the authority of the certificate, as an execu or officer of the United States, if required. It way be involved in the extradition of a fugitive provided for, to be transacted in a tribunal of United States, upon such proofs and in such a fam of proceeding as Congress saw fit to prescribe, and to be executed, or carried into complete per-farmance, by the executive officer of the United

In 1855, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed of distructing and preventing the execution of the Act of Congress. We shall say nothing of the details of that law, because we do not wish to have the attention of the reader diverted from what is now upon the Statute book. Whatever excuse may given for the original enactment, on account of pular excitement, or the difficulty of framing an anobjectionable law, or want of time for proper ex-amination, no such excuse can be set up now to cover what has been deliberately re-enacted in the late revision of the Statutes. The Republican party of Massachusetts has now been in power, under Gov-ernor Banks, for years; and if it has any elements of conservatism, moderation, and regard for the Constitutional rights of the Southern States, those elements ought to have made themselves felt, in the ast Legislature, by preventing the re-enactment of the whole of the provisions of the Personal Liberty w, or, at least, of its unconstitutional features.
To have done this, would have afforded some proof that when the Republican party, through its leaders or its organs, professes to have no purpose but to prevent the further extension of slavery, it is to be trusted as a sincer and honest party. To have failed to do it affords conclusive proof that the party is not fit to be trusted, either because those who are responsible for its conduct are not sincere, or bethose who drive them into measures

subversive of the Constitution. subrersive of the Constitution.

It is no excuse for such a proceeding to say that citizens of the State are in danger of being carried off as alleged fugitives, under the operation of the act of Congress, and that these provisions of the State law are made to protect the personal liberty of our own citizens. If a State can thus interfere with the action of our own. our own citizens. If a State can thus interfere with the action of one tribumal of the United States, un-der the plea of protecting personal liberty, it may in the same way nullify the action of every other Federal tribunal, under the same or some other plea. Whatever the Federal Constitution has committed Federal authority to do, cannot be interfered with by a State, either to protect personal liberty, or for any other purpose. If it could, the Federal Constitution and the laws of the United States passed in pursuance thereof would not be, as they are, the supreme law of the land. We have now said enough show that no State magistrate can undertake to secute this Personal Liberty Law, unless he is prepared to disregard his oath to support the Constitu-tion of the United States; for he is required to send an officer forcibly to interrupt and put an end to a proceeding in a tribunal of the United States, which going on under an act of Congress; and it is the clared law of the Commonwealth, incapable ing touched by its Legislature, that this Act Congress was passed in pursuance of the Federal Constitution, and is therefore the supreme law of the land, on the subject to which it relates. We have also said enough to show that this State law, if ever attempted attempted to be executed, must produce an armed collision between the Federal and State executive officers; for the attempt to do what cannot be done according to legal and constitutional principles, is nothing more and nothing less than the use of mere unlawful force. It matters not by what high-sound-

to attack slavery in the States, they could do a greater constitutional wrong, than they have already done in this and in several other Northern States, in obedience to the demands and behests of the fanatical and disorganizing portion of their adherents.

When is they wrong the source of the fanatical and disorganizing portion of their adherents. What is it but an attack on slavery, when you attack the constitutional guaranties by which the right of the masters is secured and upheld?

From the Boston Courier.

From the Boston Courier.

THE JOHN BROWN PARTY.

In this city, on the 19th of November last, a meeting was held, ostensibly to raise money for Mrs. John Brown, whose husband: was to be hanged on the 2d of December following, for the crimes of murder and treason. Mr. John A. Andrew presided at that meeting. The Rev. Dr. Neale thanked God for the noble spirit of generosity, and of bravery, which John Brown had manifested, and his deep sympathy with the oppressed. Mr. Andrew said, 'I pause not now to consider, because it is wholly outside of the duty or thought of this assembly to-night, whether the enterprise of John Brown and his associates in Virginia was wise or foolish, right or wrong. I only know that whether the enterprise itself was one or the other, John Brown himself was right.'? Does the Daily Advertiser think that John Brown, who entered Harper's Ferry at the dead of night, and murdered men as they approached him—the Mayor of the city among the number—does the Daily think 'John Brown himself was right.'? Do the commercial men of Boston think 'John Brown was right.'? Men of Massachusetts, what say you, was John Brown, the murderer, Right? Soldiers of Massachusetts, what say you, "Wassachusetts, what say you, "Was Brown was right? Men of Massachusetts, what say you, was John Brown, the murderer, stear? Soldiers of Massachusetts, what say you? Clergymen of Massachusetts, what say you? Women of Massachusetts, what say you? Women of Massachusetts, what say you? Whigs, Democrats, Douglas men, Breckinridge men, Bell men, what say you? Was John Brown, the murderer, right? Lipsolp men, what have you to say to this?

thing divine in the bloody deeds done in that unsuspecting Virginia village, on that Sabbath morning, over the village, on that Sabbath morning, over the village and then denied, that I challenge any person to say with the deliberate murder of Mr. Beckham, the Mayor, and of Mr. Boerly, the grocer, who, upon seeing his neighbor fall, hurried to his relief; and of the murder, too, of Capt. Turner, an aged citizen, beloved

biguity in the endorsement.—Ib.

Signify more and nothing less than the use of mere claiwild force. It matters not by what high-sounding name the unlawful process is called, or under what pretext of liberty or of anything else it is to be issued.

It will be in vain for any one who undertakes to dified this legislation, to suggest that Congress has failed to provide a trial by jury for the forgitive, and that the State law has merely supplied this desirency. Congress has provided such a mode of trial air thought proper. Whether it regarded a trial by jury as unnecessary or inexpedient. Congress has thought proper, whether it regarded a trial by jury as unnecessary or inexpedient. Congress has thought proper, no State can assume that there is a thought proper, no State can assume that there is a deficiency in its legislation, or undertake to cornect it.

We now put it gravely and in all good faith to the conductors of the Advertiser, to show what considence the Republican party is entitled to claim from men who regard their canetitutional obligations, after such legislation as this. We put it to them as a matter which they have to nawer at the art of public opinion, whether the protessions of a party are to be taken in the face of such acts as these. We put it to them to say whether the slave and the convention—he was formully find the protessions of a party are to be taken in the face of such acts as the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention and the whose opinions and feelings no possible missate for the convention of the convention—he was formully from men who regard their canetitutional obligations, after such legislation as this. We put it to them as a matter which they have to nawer at the hardy proper, no state can be expected by him to the Convention—he was formully and the provides after a property or important of the provides after a property or important of the provides after a property or important or the provides after a property or incompletion.

We now p

Extract from a Speech, delivered at the Republican State Convention, held at Worcester, August 29th, by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER :-

By the commercial men of Boston think. John Brown was right. Men of Massachusetts, what say you? Was John Brown, the murderer, gourgappled. Lovers of freedom from the North were southern of Massachusetts, what say you? Whig. Democrate by the partisans of alavery from the Massachusetts, what say you? Whig. Democrate by the partisans of alavery from the Massachusetts, what say you? Whigh the Men of Men grappled. Lovers of freedom from the North were

ize John Brown's murders at Harper's Ferry as plain popular sovereignty. But this simple principle, which, in the light of the Declaration of Independence and also in the light of reason, is plain popular in the bloody deeds done in that unsuspecting Vignia will be on the School and the second of the processing Vignia will be on the School and the second of the process of the second of the second of the second of the process of the second of the second

of Mr. Boerly, the grocer, who, upon seeing his neighbor fall, hurried to his relief; and of the murder, too, of Capt. Turner, an aged citizen, beloved for his goodness? Here we have a record of five men murdered at Harper's Ferry, by John Brown; and Mr. John A. Andrew, the Republican candidate for Governor, tells you the murderer was right. Do the men of Middlesex county think so? Does the Hon. Charles R. Train think so? Does the Hon. Charles R. Train think so? We demand an answer to this question.—Ib.

Mr. John A. Andrew, in his speech of the 19th of November, meant all that he said, and probably a little more. It is no use, therefore, for the Republican papers to waste their strength in efforts to relieve him from the imputation of having endorsed the crimes of John Brown. There is no ambiguity in the endorsement.—Ib.

stitutions and establish their own governments; but

the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.' And Mr. Douglas, in accepting

l'aughter and applauss. And such are the mem with whom this candidate is associated. If you follow Mr. Douglas in his various speeches, you cannot fail to be shocked by the heartlessness of his language. Never in history has any public man insulted human mature so boldly. At the North he announces himself as 'always for the white man against the engager against the exceedid. It was natural that such a man, who thus mocked at a portion of God's creation, made in the Divine image, should say, 'Vote slavery up or vote it down.' He knew well that under his device the settlers could only vote slavery up, and that they were not allowed to vote it down. But this speech attests his brazen insensibility to human rights. Not so spoke the Fathers of the Republic, who taught us all never to miss an opportunity to vote slavery down. Not so spoke whington, who declared that to the abolition of slavery 'his suffrage should never be wanting.' And such is the whole political philosophy of this Presidential candidate, except that a man who is thus indifferent to the rights of a whole race, is naturally indifferent to other things which make for justice and peace.

Again he cries out, that the slavery question is in the way of public business, and that it must be reso incessantly as himself? Nay, who so largely as himself has been the occasion of its discussion? But his complaint illustrates anew the old fable. It was the wolf above that troubled the waters, and not the lamb below. It is the slave propagnadists—among whom the champion of popular sovereignty must find a place—who from the Missouri Compromise in 1820, through all the different stages of the discussion, down to the rejection of Kansas as a free State at the recent session, have rendered it impossible to avoid the slavery question. By their new fangled, audacious theories of slavery, both morally add constitutionally, they have aroused a natural opposition, and put all who truly love their country on the defensive. Yes, it is in defence of the Goustitution perverted,

From the Houston Telegraph, August 16. THE TEXAS FRIGHT.

his nomination, has expressly recognized this doctrine, thus in advance delivering over his bantling popular sovereignty to the tender mercies of the Supreme Court.

How different is the position of Mr. Lincoln, who is the delay with Mr. Danglas in his delays with Mr. Danglas in the delays with Mr. Danglas in his nomination, has expressly recognized this description, thus in advance delivering over his banding popular covereignity to the tender mercles of the Service, the properties of the tender mercles of the Service, the properties of the propertie

go to Africa, where we can get them for \$50,' he said that 'if the Southern men had got the spunk and spirit to come right up and face the North, he believed the Northern Democracy, at least, would come to the true doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intercention.' And this barbarous utterance was received by the Douglas Convention with 'laughter and applause.' And such are the men 'laughter and applause.' And such are the men 'laughter and applause.' Rought are the men 'laughter and applause.' Rought are the men 'laughter and applause.' Recent investment this candidate is associated. laughter and applause.' And such are the men with whom this candidate is associated.

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prohibit it. And this is popular sovereignty! lican party now. But it was also clearly understood there is about the same difference as between the much vexed doctrines of transubstantiation and consubstantiation where there was only the difference of the Republican party now. With the practical acceptance of these two correlative principles, the slavery question will cease to agitate principl excitement with our women and children. Our men are in arms. The most vigilant investigation is being had. The plot was so well conceived, the time of the night, a little excitement between two gentlemen had just occurred which attracted the crowd just as our citizens were assembling at church, and before the guard started out, the fire was put in some shape into an old shop where there had been none for months. It was burning in every part of the house at once, and in less than five minutes it was on fire all over. As yet, we have not been able to find out who it was that did it—whether white or black. No traces have been discovered. My own or black. No traces have been discovered. opinion is, that the negroes had but little to do with it.'

The Jefferson Herald says :-

We learn, by a gentleman who left Marshall on Thursday morning, that the incendiaries who fired the town of Henderson on the 5th inst. have been overhauled and summarily punished. The facts, as related to us, are briefly these: Three persons left Henderson, immediately alter the conflagration, un-der very suspicious circumstances. They were fol-lowed by a committee of the citizens, and overtaken on the road to Marshall. Perceiving themselves pursued, they turned to fight, when one of them pursued, they turned to fight, when one of them was shot dead from his horse, and the other two were taken and hung forthwith.'

The Tyler Reporter of the 7th, says that a report has just reached there that Belleview, in Rusk county, was burned on the night of the 4th inst. The ty, was burned on the night of the 4th inst. The same paper says that Dangerfield, in Titus county, is burnt. At Athens, Henderson county, a well was discovered to be poisoned on Sunday night, the 5th inst., and over one hundred bottles of strychnine were found in possession of negroes. On examination, the plot was brought to light, which was to poison as many as possible and then the

amination, the plot was brought to light, which was, to poison as many as possible, and then the knife and the pistol, with which they were well supplied, were to do the remainder of the work. All the old women and young children were to be murdered, and the young women were to be taken as wives by the hell-hounds. A patrol of one hundred men is on duty every night in Tyler, and this has thus far saved that town.

A negro belonging to Mr. Barron, at Science Hill, Henderson county, was hung on the 3d inst., strychnine having been found in his possession, and he having confessed to having had a hand in the insurrection.

A gentleman writing from Rusk, Cherokee coun-

ty, 4th inst., gives an account of a plot to poison the whole community on election day. Poison was found in the possession of several of the negroes, and confessions are elicited of a determination to poison and murder the whole people. Similar plots have been discovered in Anderson and Henderson

From the New Orleans Delta

The fire-brand of the incendiary is still busily ap-plied to the habitations of the people in the north-ern part of the State. A letter from Dallas, of the

'I saw a letter, received last night by a gentler of this town from a friend at Athens, stating that an attempt had been made at that place to fire the town; that two white men had h negroes shot, and others hung. All sorts of rumors are affoat, and most of them partake of the horrible. One fact is ascertained beyond doubt, except in the minds of those who are wilfully skeptical the subject, that every negro who has been impli-cated in this plot, even more than a hundred miles off, has testified to the same facts, the same dates, names and circumstances that were detailed here at Dallas. Such men as those who pronounce these things a ridiculous farce, are men whose affinities and proclivities lead them most naturally to such a

The Galveston News, speaking of the Henderson fire, says: 'The doubt entertained by many as to the destruction by fire of the flourishing town of Henderson, Rusk county, is dispelled by news from various quarters, which renders the calamity only too certain.

too certain.'
The Civilian of yesterday has full information of the disaster from Mr. E. Pillsbury, a well-known New Orleans merchant, who is direct from Henderson. The principal hotel and all but one of the business houses were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from \$175,000 to \$259,000. \$50,000 worth of goods was burned in the street after re-moval from the stores. All the supplies of groceries, &c., for the town and neighborhood were burned, leaving many families reduced to want. A negro woman belonging to a man named Herndon, a small tavern-keeper, confessed to having started the fire. The master and his brother are under arrest as being concerned in the affair. Herndon was already accused of having dealt with slaves for stolen goods. The committee were investigating the affair, and many negroes confessed to a knowledge of a general plot for incendiarism and murder. It was believed plot for incendiarism and murder. It was believed this conflagration was part of the plot. The news is further confirmed by a letter from Mr. J. H. Inglehart, of Palestine, to his father in Fairfield. We find the following in our exchanges: 'In Lamar county, several persons have been suspected of Abolitionism, and Samuel Tyson and his son, believed to be pretty strongly tinctured, have been ordered to leave the country within thirty days.' The Gilmer Tribune of the 4th says: 'We learn from a private letter written to a gentleman in Gilmer, from Fort Worth, that there was a plan on foot to burn the town by negrees, led on by an Abo-

foot to burn the town by negroes, led on by an Abo litionist from Minnesota, which was fortunately discovered in time to prevent its execution. He was arrested, and on the following morning was found dead, swinging to a limb in the river bottom, a short distance from the town.'

The Bastrap Advertiser of the 11th says: 'The The Bastrap Advertiser of the 11th says: "The woods around Bastrap seem to be alive with runaway slaves. Not less than six bucks have been confined in our county jail within the past week or ten days. Some of them hail from a long way off, and declare their intention was to enter Mexican territory, where they expected to be free after their arrival there. One boy states that he has made two attempts to reach Mexico, but has been thwarted in his plans both times, by being caught while en route."

We gather the following from various Texas pa-

We learn that a preacher by the name of Buley was hung at Venl's Station last week, for being an active abolitionist. A majority of three hundred men condemned him. This is decidedly an unhealthy climate for all such, and we would advise

Mr. Teague, a printer in our office, has just arrived from Tennessee Colony, Anderson county, and brings the news that he witnessed the hanging of two white men in that place, on Sunday, the 5th inst., who were proven to be guilty of inciting insurrection among slaves of that neighborhood.

An abolitionist was caught at Fort Worth, who an anominate was caught at Fort worth, who had just distributed fifty gors and fifty six shooters among the negroes. Another man was arrested in Parker county for a similar act. Both villains were hung.—Navarro Express.

A negro with a knife in hand and a bondle was hailed on Monday by the patrol, when he refused to make himself known, and started off on a run. The patrol fired upon him twice without effect. He escaped.—Austin State Gazette.

A few days since, several negroes were arrested o A few days since, several negroes were arrested on Mill Creek, in this county, who acknowledged to their having poison, given them by white men, for the purpose of poisoning their owners and families, and that the day of election was the time fixed for a general insurrection. They also implicated some negroes about town as being concerned in the mur-derous plot.—Brenham Ranger. as plot .- Brenham Ranger.

We understand that several abolitionists have been quietly hung in Northern Texas—the object being not to spread such facts until they secure many others, whose names have been revealed to the appropriate committees. We devoutly trust every one of the midnight incendiaries may be se-cured and hung.—Belton Democrat.

We quote from a Galveston paper of the 14th,

We continue to give all the news we can obtain on this subject. Especially so, that it appears that even in New Orleans, many of the citizens-merchants and other men of sense-seem to think the chants and other men of sense seems for politi-whole affair was gotten up by the Texans for political effect—as if any slaveholder would hang his ne-groes or any householder burn his residence or store for such a cause!

The Houston Telegraph learns that in Montgomery county, there is considerable excitement

out negroes.

A white man by the name of Simmons was ar-A white man by the name of Simmons was arrested on the 2d, and put in jail. He was implicated by several negroes as being their agent to furnish them with arms.

We learn by word of mouth that Col. Shannon

of that county, observing something wrong in the deportment of his negroes Saturday night, had them taken up and separately examined. They all consaying that they had formed a plot to burn his premises, and murder him and his family, and

A man by the name of Williamson, who had been suspected of tampering with negroes at the Navasota City depot, was arrested there on Saturday. ought to trial, none but negro evider appeared against him, in consequence of which he was not convicted, though it was perfectly evident that he had received stolen property from the ne-groes for months, and that the negroes by his instiation were to have set fire to the town, and make

their escape on Sunday night. It was decided to send him out of the State.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Gay Hall, Washington county, a committee of safety was ap-pointed, patrol organized, a rifle company recombe raised, cessation of assemblies of n gross for religious worship recommended, unless of the premises of owners and under their supervision liquor-selling to slaves to be stopped peremptorily and dealers therein strictly watched, no one of in-

temperate habits to be on the patrol or committee.
G. W. Flournoy, Democratic candidate for At torney General, passed through Belton a fortnight ago, on his way to Au-tin from northern and eastern Texas. The Democrat understands he reported the hanging of two more abolition incendiaries in Tar-

rant county.

The people of Tarrant county have appointed a vigilance committee, Hon. Isaac Parker chairman, with power to examine suspicious strangers, and take such other action as they may deem proper in

case of emergency.

A vigilance committee has been appointed at
Belleville, Austin county. Separate slave congregations for religious worship were advised to be stopped, pedlars to keep out of the way, and special patrol appointed.

The citizens of Cameron met on the 1st inst., ap

pointed a special patrol, warned all abolition fav ers away, and organized a vigilance committee.

Arms have been found in the negroes' hands.

After the meeting, a school teacher who had been privately warned, concluded to leave suddenly.

The Sentinel says: A negro woman, belongin voluntarily confessed to her master, that all the ne-groes around were in possession of the news rela-tive to the intended revolt on election day; that they had been freely discussing the matter, and for him to be on the alert.

W. O. Campbell, Post Master at Travis, writes to the Belleville (Austin county) Countryman :-' It is no trivial matter to find, in the post office a paper published by Black Republicans, and bearing upon its first page the names of Abraham Lincol and Hannibal Hamlin. Such a paper I find in the office at this place, published at St. Louis, Misinguage, with no le three agents in Austin county and one in Colorado The paper is taken by one Gobri, in this neigh

There was much excitement at Industry on ac

The Austin State Gazette says: 'The destruction of Dr. Renfro's residence was attempted by an in-condiary, but fortunately the fire was discovered and arrested before doing any mischief. The resi-dence of Mr. Bennett has been twice fired, and discovered in time to arrest the flames before doing any injury. In this case the man was seen applying light, but escaped before he could be sday last, the Mayor ord an examination of the quarters and ch negroes. It resulted in finding pistols, knives, bullets, muskets and a keg half full of powder, also a bottle of powder. A negro was hung near Science Hill, Henderson county, on the 5th inst.

The Colorado Citizen says: 'We understand that a negro man was shot and killed last week, by Mr. Alex. Dunlavy, living on the Barnard, in this county. The negro was near Mr. Dunlavy, armed, and was hailed and told to stop, when he started to run, and while running was shot by Mr. Dunlavy. He lived a short time, and stated that there were ten armed negroes together in the Barnard but he said nothing of their plans or in-To whom he belonged is unknown, though it is said he belonged to some gentleman in Gal

The Henderson Times, of the 11th says: 'We have seen a note, written from near Danville, by Col. Dunn's overseer, to his son, Charles Dan which said that a negro boy, Allen, formerly h longing to Mr. Dunn, had confessed his connection this insurrectionary movement, and was to

The citizens of Wood county were to hold a publie meeting on the 20th, to consider the condition of the country, and devise means for protecting life

The citizens of Milville, Rusk county, held a public meeting on the 6th, to examine the chara ter of suspicious persons, and to organize patrols. Sundry individuals were ordered to leave the county

The Quitman Herald of the 15th says: ' A gentleman from Little Elm, in Denton county, on Sat-urday last, informed us that the citizens of Denton are as much excited as elsewhere in the State. A negro has been arrested in that county, in wh possession twenty-four bottles of strychnine were found.

A meeting of the citizens of Hockley, Austin y, took place on the 5th. A vigilance comadopted expressing sympathy with the citizens of the northern counties in their distress, agreeing to co-operate with similar committees in other places counties, and to stand ready as minute mer

Friederman and Rotenburg, two German Jer pediars, have been arrested and examined by th Rusk Vigilance Committee. The former was re d examined by the leased, nothing being proved against him. Roten-burg was accused by several negroes of inciting them to insurrection. His case was finally submitted to a jury of fifty men, from various parts of the coun-ty, and the accused was allowed counsel. After a patient examination of the evidence, a vote w taken on the question of hanging him, and it st lieving him guilty of very improper conduct toward the negroes, but that the evidence did not warrant the death punishment. The jury were unanimous in ordering the accused to leave the county within forty-eight hours and the State in four days. Roten

The Rusk Enquirer learns that a Yankee abolition school-master was hung on the 16th in Anderson county. He was convicted of inciting the negroes to insurrection.

The Houston Telegraph of the 23d ult. says:—
From Mr. Townsend, who arrived in this city from Robertson county yesterday evening, we learn that two men named Boardwright were hung in that county, on Sunday evening last, near the Falls county line. Richard Boardwright has been for some years notorious as a horse thief, and has been for the Vigilance Committee, and, on the most satisfactory evidence, condemned. Mr. Townsend reports the negroes in that county, though having full knowledge of the contemplated revolt, do not appear to have participated, to any considerable extent, in the preparations, though small quantities of arms and ammunition had been found in their possession.'

The Navarro Express of the 11th says: 'Monroe Black, formerly of Grimes county, was killed a few days since by Mr. Barnes, while confined in Hill county jail. He was arrested in Grayson county for some misdemeanor, and while in duress confessed that he had killed four or five persons in this State.

The town of Mount Vernon has been destroyed by neendiaries, one of whom was caught and hung.

A white man named Taylor, who had made negroes his only companions, had been ordered to get his traveling card immediately, or be hanged.

An attempt was made to burn Indianola, but it Sunday forenoon the people from the country and adjacent towns because the strength of the country and adjacent towns because the strength of the country and adjacent towns because the strength of the country and adjacent towns because the strength of the country and adjacent towns because the strength of the country and adjacent towns because the strength of the country and adjacent towns because the country and adjacent to the country and the count The town of Mount Vernon has been destroyed by 3 P. M., Se

An attempt was made to duri monaton, our least was discovered in time to prevent serious loss.

The Crockett Argus says that considerable excitement exists in that and the adjourning county of Anderson. Several barns and one dwelling had been burned. These acts of incendiarism were directly like old Revolutionary times, when men were obliged to the state of the series of the se traced to negroes.

Another Southern Outrage—Three Maine Me-change Driven out of Texas.—If more evidence were wanting to prove the essential barbarism of slavery, three of our Belfast mechanics who have are on their way. They were at work at Chapet Hill, Texas, at house carpenter work, pursuing their business peaceably and quietly, avoiding all possible their duty, and received for answer, that they were leaded for time to settle up their business, alleging hat one of their employers was absent, and no settlement could be had till his return. The committee allowed them just four days to pack up and get off, notifying them that they would be mobbed if were found in the State after that time had exred. They waited four days, and their employer they and not return. He was in debt to them \$800, and but one of them had a single dollar in the world to get home with. On the night of the fourth day, while they were in bed, a mob surrounded the house. They got up and went out, and were taken into custody amidst threats and execrations. Fortunately, gentleman living near, for whom they had pre-ously done a small job of work, hearing the tumult came down, and after much persuasion succeeded in procuring their release. He advised them to leave immediately that night, which they did, leaving their wages and all their effects behind. One of them bad a small sum of money, and with this they succeeded in getting out of the State.—Belfast Age.

here on Monday, stating that Mr. William Crawford, son of Capt. William Crawford, of Ireland
district, in this city, had been hung by Texans on
the surprise of his capt. William St. No. 2001. district, in this city, had been hung by Texans on the suspicion of being an abolitionist. No special particulars are given other than that the villainous act was committed on the 17th day of July last.

Mr. Crawford went from Bath to Minnesota some other making a second effort to strike him, they five or six years ago, and from thence removed to clenched each other, when McCarty and one or two Texas, arriving there last Christmas. He had taken of the other officers stepped forward, and held his pa farm in the vicinity of Fort Worth, and inup a farm in the vicinity of Fort Worth, and intended to make his home there. He was a quiet person, not much disposed to take part in public affairs: but the Texans knowing him to come from the North, concluded he was an abolitionist, of whom they seem to have an inveterate aborrence, and they took his life. It was an outrage which will recoil upon the perpetrators. Mr. C. was about 39 years of age. He leaves a wife and family in Texas.—Bath Sentinel.

of heing an abolitionist. The New York Christian Advocate says he was a devoutly pious and inoffenan. How long will such outrages be per-in a civilized land? The 'barbarism of slavery ' is truly fearful.

From the Milwaukee Free Democrat.

been rescued and was on my way to the country,
but made no attempt to arrest me. At Horicon,
Sat. Clark came aboard the train, shook hands with
me, and said he had 'received a telegraph from the
Marshal, requesting him to arrest me, and offering
Marshal, requesting him to arrest me, and offering
Some twenty-five men then ranged themselves in orhim one hundred dollars for the arrest. He said to
me that he wasn't in that business, that he was not
men, ordered him to leave.

Major Heg, State Prison Commissioner, and Martin
Mitchell—old friends—and was invited to spend the
on earth could get him from them. Again they de night with them. In the ovening, I was down through the village to the Railroad Depot, with but one friend, to see the Wide Awakes who were driling on the Common near by, and on their invitation, I addressed them briefly, giving them a history of the rescue. The next day, Thursday, I went about the village, and at my Father's, having learned the would 'lynch, shoot and quarter' every government officer who attempted to accomplish Booth's about the village, and at my Father's, having learned trainent officer who attempted to accomplish Booth's that Deputy Marshal Garlick was at the Carrington House, and that the proprietor, Mr. Laithe, had of the lives of six against twelve times that number, fered to take me for one thousand dollars, I went and not knowing that Booth was in the house, did there accompanied with two friends, got an introduction to him, and told him that I was the man he odds, or render himself liable if the had volunteered to take, and that now was the time there secreted. He sent to Ripon for reinforcements to do it. He replied that he did make the offer, but but informed the crowd that if Booth was seen or to do it. He replied that he did make the offer, but that he was only gassing. I inquired for Garlick, and he said he had not seen him since dinner. In the morning I was down town again, but did not get sight of the kidnappers. Friday morning, Garlick called on me, and invited me to go back with him alone to Milwaukee. I told him I had not finhim alone to Milwaukee. I told him alone to Milwaukee. I told him alone to Milwaukee. I told him alone to Milwaukee him alone h

The Rusk Enquirer learns that a Yankee aboli- ished my visit in this region, and did not recognize

for some misdemeanor, and while in duress confessed ing on the stone pavement, his face was somewhat that he had killed four or five persons in this State. bruised, but he quickly got on his feet and ran Among the persons mentioned was a Mr. Barnes, in for his life to the Mapes House, old Capt. Mapes Among the persons mentioned was a Mr. Barnes, in Hill county. The persons who had him in custody, upon hearing this, at once determined to bring him to Hill county and deliver him to the Sheriff, where he was killed a few days since by Mr. Barnes, the father of him whom he had killed about six years since. He was passing under the assumed name of Mr. Moore when arrested.'

The Galveston Civilian of the 16th inst., says that in Lamar county several persons have been suspected of abolitionism, and Samuel Tyson and son, believed to be pretty strongly tinctured, have been ordered to leave the county within thirty days.

The people are driving from the upper counties Sunday was increased to three hundred men, which on The people are driving from the upper counties. Sunday was increased to three hundred to act as a people are driving from the upper counties Sunday was increased to three hundred to act as a State every individual in the least suspected safety committee. The excitement was very great the meeting adjourned to meet at Mason's Gre

to worship God on the Sabbath with arms in their A white man implicated with negroes had been any near Iowa.

A plot to burn and destroy had been discovered A plot to burn and destroy had been discovered by the doctrine of State nong the negroes in Tyler Prairie.

Rights as proclaimed by our Supreme Court, unto Various persons had been ordered to leave the death. You will doubtless receive the resolutions, and therefore I need not state their substance. They Vigilance Committees were continually forming. express the sentiment of the people of this region and are a warning to all kidnappers. The peop

slavery, three of our Belfast mechanics who have just arrived at the North from Texas, having barely escaped with their lives, can give the testimony. escaped with their lives, can give the testimony committee of twelve to wait on the kidnappers, and One of them has just arrived here, and the others direct them to leave town, and no longer disturb the Hill, Texas, at house earpenter work, pursuing their business peaceably and quietly, avoiding all possible occasions for giving offence either by word or deed to the slaveholders. While at work one day a few weeks since, shingling a building, they were interrupted by several armed ruffians, who told them they were wanted up town. They dropped their tools and obeyed, and were taken to a grog-shop where a large number were assembled. Here they were kept from nine o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon. A meeting had been held in the meantime nine o'clock in the morning till four in the al-oon. A meeting had been held in the meantime and a committee chosen, who told them they must leave the State forthwith. They demanded to know they had in Kansas, and if the Federal hounds con the charges against them, protesting that they had never interfered with slavery or slaves. But they were told they were Northerners, and their presence would not be telegrated in the Secret of the will be shot down in the highways and byways. were Northerners, and their presence like mad dogs. That is now the settled purpose tolerated in the State. They then the records to an almost incredible extent. It is no the people to an almost incredible extent. It is no the resolve of wild, reckless men, but of peaceable staid, sober, religious men, including officers of the church and ministers of the Gospel. It is very clear that we have yet to fight for our liberties here in

Wisconsin. But woe to the kidnappers, when one they have begun to shed the blood of our free cit zens!

S. M. BOOTH. SECOND ATTEMPT TO ARREST BOOTH-Booth Pro tected by an Armed Force of Sixty-Two Men, who Threaten the Lives of the Officers.—On Sunday aken into cus-Fortunately, evening last, about seven o'clock, Deputy Marshal McCarty was informed that Booth was secreted at the house of J. G. Pickett, about seven miles from the city of Oshkosh. He immediately obtained a posse of six men, and started in the night for the place designated, to avoid suspicion, and arrived there about daylight on the morning of Monday. Their arrangements had been agreed upon before reaching their place of destination, and upon arriv-ing there the house was surrounded, and one of the Deputy Marshals stepped to the door and knocked

had a warrant for his arrest. Pickett replied that he had been there, but had gone away. time Pickett shouted 'help, for God's sake, PREACHER HUNG IN TEXAS. Rev. A. Bewley, time Pickett shouted 'help, for God's sake,' when a terrible commotion began to be heard in the house and thirteen other men, armed with guns, pistole and pitchforks came from the interior of the dwell

and pitchforks came from the interior of the dwelling, and surrounding the officers, threatened their lives if they did not leave the premises.

These demonstrations aroused the suspicion of the officers, who now began to doubt the truth of Pickett's assertion that Booth had left the house. The officers were about proceeding to search the house, when Pickett desired that he might be permitted to put on some more clothing, and proon being released. From the Milwaukee Free Democrat.

LETTER FROM S. M. BOOTH.

RIPON, August 6th, 1860.

I propose to give you a brief history of affairs since I left the city, last Wednesday. We took the cars at the Schwartzburgh Station, six and a half miles from the city. Deputy Garlick was aboard the down train which stopped there, and was informed that I was on the train opposite, that I had been rescued and was on my way to the country, but made no attempt to arrest me. At Horicon,

a Deputy Marshal; if he was, he should fight. I learned, afterward, that, on receiving the dispatch, he had tried to raise a force to arrest me, but no one would volunteer to aid in kidnapping me, but on coming into the cars and seeing the complexion of things, he tried to turn the affair into a joke.

One within the demanded of McCarty what he intended to do? He boldly and emphatically replied that he came there to take Booth, and that if he could get sight of him, he should accomplish his purpose or die in the attempt. That the men who were things, he tried to turn the affair into a joke. joke. with him were determined men, and if viole celly to my offered, it must be done at their peril.' Mr. M. On arriving at Waupun, I went directly to my offered, it must be done at their peril. Mr. McCarty Father's, found he was out of town, and would not then asked them their purpose. They replied that be back till the next day. I then made a visit to Booth should never be taken except over their bodies.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOV-ERNOR AND THE BOSTON COURIER. Standing divorced from every political organization in the land, we have no party ties to bind us, but occupy a position favorable to a just estimate of them all. have long since declined exercising our conceded the times, whether it be of a local or national charac-

ter. And yet, we are not indifferent to the struggle going on for the possession of the reins of govern- discussed seriatem, somewhat amended, and finally mental power; for in the various phases of that strug- adopted. We have room for the following :gle, we recognize either an approximation to, or receding from, the standard of equal justice and impartial freedom which we have so long advocated, and thus note the moral status of the people.

In this Commonwealth, the nomination by the Re-In this Commonwealth, the nomination of the publican State Convention, as its candidate for Govfess this as their great object, but, on the contrary, ernor, of John A. Anderw, Esq., is a cheering sign of the times, not only because of his exemplary character and great moral worth, but particularly because he represents the highest phase of political anti-slavery

Resolved. That the friends of Government, as onfeeling as yet developed; thus showing that Massachusetts 'takes no step backwards,' but is, on the contrary, steadily advancing in the cause of humanity and freedom, Yet Mr. Andrew is in no just sense an 'ultraist' or a 'radical,' but tempers his zeal with circumspection, and to charge him with Garrisonianism' is utterly false. In his support of the Constitution, and his adhesion to the Union, he differs in nothing from any of the political candidates in the the only one which any can consistently take who refield; but his generous sentiments and feelings on fuse to hoist the flag of Radical Abolition; and that ray against him the entire body of hunkers and conservatives, whose sympathies are on the side of the promise position of the Douglas and Republican parslave-freeders and slave-mongers of the South, and to ultimately range themselves under the piratical ward the Anti-Slavery movement; and this, certainly, is to his credit. Of course, his nomination causes much chagrin, an-

upon him by the Boston Courier. We occupy a execute the accursed Fugitive Slave Law, to sup considerable portion of the 'Refuge of Oppression,' press insurrections among slaves, to admit new slav this week, with various extracts from the Courier, indicative of its hateful spirit and villanous purpose the lie to their professions, to expose their hypocrisy Pilorim soil, in view of its habitual Southern tone and object, its contempt of Northern rights and institutions, its recreancy to all that makes Massachusetts historically great and glorious, indicates wonderful patience and forbearance; for any Southern newspaper, that should venture to connive at freedom, as the Courier does at slavery, would be instantly suppressed. and its types thrown into the street. The Courier exhausts the vocabulary of falsehood and vituperation While we respect the motives and aims of those in outraging the moral sentiments, humane tenden. who attended this gathering-a mere baker's dozencies, and freedom-loving desires of the people of Mas- we must pronounce the act of making the nominations sachusetts; and this it does with impunity. Take a aforesaid extremely farcical. single example. It says of Mr. Andrew and Mr. pecially conspicuous to their marked departure from those generally acknowledged principles of morelity and common sense (!!) by which the ordinary business of He was asked why he did not call on those who prolife, whether in politics or out of it, is, always has been, and always must be conducted. The meaning of this sweeping impeachment of their intelligence and moral THY.—Cambridge Chronicle. character's, that, for having earnestly and fearlessly This counterfeit coin, fresh from the pro-slaveendeavored to put an end slike to the extension of ry mint, will doubtless obtain a ready circulation in slavery and the outrageous aggressions of the Slave its appropriate channels. Of the particular case re-Power upon the rights and liberties of the people of ferred to, we know nothing; but we have no doubt it the North, one of them fills a Senatorial position at is one of imposture, and that this 'young colored Washington, and the other is soon to be placed in the man' makes use of this talk for swindling purposes. Gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts, by an immense There are strong inducements, in the growing sympamajority. This is true :- the impeachment, therefore, is intended as much to include the people of this South, for unprincipled colored persons to roam from State, as it does the gentlemen especially named. State to State, falsely pretending to be seeking the re-And yet the Courier fancies that it can make political capital, and secure the popular vote for its pro- lently abusing the generosity and kindness of antislavery nominess, by ringing the changes upon the slavery men and women; and as many an impostor of anti-slavery sentiments and deeds of Mr. Andrew and this kind has had to be exposed in the past, so many Mr. Sumner: whereas, the more it compliments them more may be looked for in the future. This shows in this manner, the more does it make 'their calling the need of the utmost caution, on the part of the and election sure'! It prates about 'morality' and humane, in examining, and especially in authenticatcommon sense': its morality is that of rape, concubinage, unbounded licentiousness, as seen in the abof slaves at the South, by a combination of debau- To the charge, that 'Mr. Garrison and the like' chees with whom the Courier is in closest affiliation : give no money, but only 'plenty of sympathy,' in the its common sense is the repudiation of the principles cases described, we replywholly and monstrously demoralized.

The Courier is endeaving to make itself hourse with fession.

the outcry against Mr. Andrew, that, at a meeting 2. It is not true. 'Mr. Garrison and the like said, 'I only know that, whether the enterprise in liberate four millions of slaves at a blow. Virginia was right or wrong, John Brown himself is 3. The object of 'Mr. Garrison and the like'

John Brown was right, because he faithfully 're- dage; but they seldom do any thing of the kind.

lidity of unrighteous and tyrannical enactments, and thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, has thereby the maintained the supremacy and binding obligation of means put into his hands, and will be very likely to

John Brown was right in all that he did-in his victims from Africa! spirit and object, in his measures and warlike instruments, in taking the Arsenal and capturing Col. have been contributed at the North to ransom individ-Hill, were right-if the Revolutionary struggle was would now be just ready to fall. right-if Wallace, and Tell, and Wrinkelreid, and Leonidas were right, in resisting tyranny unto blood ! THE FRATERNITY LECTURES. The usual course of ligious and profoundly reverent toward God.

mented in supposing that any party capital is to be and the following well known popular speakers will the memory and insulting the grave of John Brown, James Freeman Clarke, Rev. Thos. W. Higginso whom Christendom has already apotheosised as one Caroline H. Dall, Rev. William R. Alger, of the bravest and noblest of those who have fallen Phillips, H. Ford Douglass, Ralph Waldo Emersor martyrs to a great idea. It may rave and rant, give Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Sarah Jane Lippinco its sympathies to the traffickers in human flesh, and Carl Schurz, Rev. Edwin H. Chapin, George Williams advocate the right to hunt slaves on Massachusetts Curtis. This is a brilliant and an attractive list, and soil, but it cannot stop the march of Freedom.

RADICAL ABOLITION CONVENTION. The Radical Abolitionists held a Convention at racuse on Wednesday, 29th ult., and nominated Gerrit Smith for President, Samuel McFarland of Pennsylvania for Vice President, William Goodell for Governor of New York, Sidney A. Beers for Lieutenant-Governor, Zenas Brocket of Herkimer for Canal Commissioner, Elias Clisbee of Montgomery for State Prison Inspector, and Frederick Douglass and Charles A. Hammond for Electors at large. Rev. T. B. McCormick, of Ohio, presided in the Convention. Gerrit Smith sent \$50 to aid in defraying expenses Delegates are said to have been present from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Kenright of suffrage, as a matter of conscience, and, tucky, Massachusetts and New York, but no roll was therefore, take no part in the political excitement of made, and the gathering was very small.

Mr. C. A. Hammond, from the Business Commit tee, submitted a series of resolutions, which were

Whereas, the sole legitimate end of all true ernment is the protection of human rights, the execution of equal and exact justice between a man and his neighbor; -- and whereas, the parties whose nomi-

alternative but to make a new nomination for President and Vice President of these United States.

Resolved, That while we regard with unmitigated abhorrence the dogma of the Breckinridge party, that slaves are, by natural law, the property of their masters, and hence to be protected as property in the we shall expect to see all who now occupy the comonly righteous one of the entire extinction of the

ger and consternation in the quarter we have desig-States, and to support the ostracism, socially and poto the world, and to do what they can to put far off the day of the slave's deliverance.

Resolved, That the almost infinitesimal amount of anti-slavery professions made by the Republican party are inadequate to cover or excuse the Heaven-defying effrontery with which it proclaims its intention to 'quiet agitation' upon the subject of the slave's rights to liberty.

nner- Both of them owe all that makes them es- SYMPATHY. A young colored man called, a day

of justice and humanity, and the supremacy of the 1. It does not follow that every one, pretending to devil for the reign of God. Its editorial articles are be seeking 'the freedom of his mother and sisters,' is saturated with the distilled venom of unmitigated worthy of credit or aid; and of this we claim to be scoundrelism, having for their special object the black- as competent to judge, as those who lose no opportunening of the character of those who evince any regard for liberty, any restiveness under the dominion of a godless slave oligarchy, any appreciation of the and also our 'sympathy,' in various instances, where value of free institutions over those of a soul-crush- we saw nothing to inspire confidence, either in the ing despotism. In short, it is wholly Southern in its person soliciting, or in the object professedly aimed tone, scope, object and influence; and that is to be at; and we shall do so again, even at the risk of being sneered at as hypocritical in our anti-slavery pro

held in Tremont Temple, on the 19th of November have not only responded to multitudes of cases of this last, (and who that was present at that grand demon- kind, but they have often allowed their sympathy to stration will ever forget it?) to raise money for the be- carry them too far in that direction, to the crippling reaved families of John Brown and his associates, he of their pecuniary ability to aid the anti-slavery cause, not only presided, but in the course of his remarks which aims to overturn the entire slave system, and

right.' Stigmatizing the dead hero as 'John Brown, not the buying up of the Southern slave population, the murderer,' the Courier asks, with affected horror either in the mass or in detail. We deny the right of of mind, what 'the men,' 'the soldies,' 'the clergy- the slaveholder to any compensation whatever. As men, 'the women' of Massachusetts- Whigs, matter of consistency, it is for those who recognize Democrats, Douglas men, Breekinridge men, Bell that right, and who pretend to be the friends of the men'-have to say about it? Our own answer is colored race, to give liberally to applicants, seeking the means to redeem themselves or others from b

membered those in bonds as bound with them,' and | 4. The purchase of individual slaves does nothing did for them what he would have had them do towards abolishing slavery. It is a serious question, for him in like circumstances.

whether it does not tend to prune the poison-tree, to

John Brown was right, because he abhorred the invigorate the foul system, and thereby retard the practice of reducing to chains and slavery those cause of emancipation; especially at the present time, whom God created but a little lower than the animportations are daily increasing at the South. John Brown was right, because he denied the va. slaveholder who sells one slave at the North for use them, to purchase half a dozen newly imported

Washington, in killing 'Mr. Beckham, the Mayor, ual slaves, had been given directly in aid of the great and Mr. Boerly, the grocer'-if Washington and moral struggle going on for the utter extinction of the Hancock and Warren were right-if Putnam, and slave system, the number of slaves redeemed would Prescott, and the soldiers under them, on Bunker have been incomparably greater, and that system

Only John Brown was before them all, and nobler lectures will be given this season, before the Frathan any of them, inasmuch as he gave his life to ternity of the 28th Congregational Society, (late Thefree others of a different race from a horrible bondage, odore Parker's,) commencing on Monday evening with a spirit more than patriotic, because deeply re- Oct. 1st. The course will consist of thirteen lectures all but three of which will be on Tuesday evenings The Courier is politically foolish and morally de- The opening lecture will be by Hon. Charles Summe made in the old Bay State, or out of it, in stabbing follow, in the order in which they are named: Rev. the tickets for the course will be in great demand.

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. 8, CLAYTON PLACE, Kennington Road,) London, August 17, 1860.

My Dear Garrison—Before this reaches ye will have gathered from the papers which have h sent to the Standard and Liber sent to the Standara and Lavermor, the particular no.

ative to the celebration of the First of August by the London Emancipation Committee, of which I

Chairman. hairman.

After the arrangements for our public meeting had been made, we were advised of the approach towards our shores of the Rev. Dr. Cheever, and g once decided that we could not make a better up of once decided that we could not an occur and of the anniversary of our brightest and best national achievement than by devoting it to the suitable ception, in the British metropolis, of one who had stood so nobly forth in assertion of the freedom of and the cause of the slave. We therefore resol to present Dr. Cheever with an Addresa; to invite large number of elergymen and laymen to be present on the occasion; and to afford our visitor the lan opportunity he might desire of declaring his and slavery views before a London audience.

I need not say my own heart leaped to meet the Doctor on his arrival. Was he not one of the refew who stood by my side in the city of Saleminths year, never to be forgotten by either of us-the year 835-when you were the victim of mob violen Boston, and I with my wife and infants resided a der the roof of my tried and much beloved friend, the modest but cultivated, courageous and une mising friend of the slave, Thomas Spencer, Hadle not been my guest in Edinburgh in 1826, and had I not marked his course from 1855 down to May hat when I saw him in his right place, on the platfur of the American Anti-Slavery Society? He had withal, been persecuted for righteousness' make;-per secuted in his own church—persecuted on the outside of it-defamed by the Herald, reviled in the Observed and misrepresented in the Independent. Had he may also, in company with Wendell Phillips, faced the storm of a Democratic mob when rendering justice to the memory of the hero-saint, John Brown ! H. came to us, therefore, and to me especially, with codentials unimpeachable, and claims to our hospitaling and love the most abundant. Well, we did our ber to prove to him how deep was our respect and gratiitude towards him for his intrepid devotion to a canno which has been basely betrayed by the great majority of the order to which he belongs.

The presentation of the Address was a most interesting scene. My own heart was too full for utter. ance-so also was Dr. Cheever's; but there was that which passeth words amongst us. I believe all pres ent felt themselves more deeply baptized into the sping of Him who is the great Deliverer, and whose whole gospel is summed up in the one word-liberty,

We held our public meeting in a large octagonal or ifice-a recreant D. D. in your city knows it wellthe Spa Fields Tabernacle, whose walls have often echoed the matchless tones of George Whitefield. The assembly gathered on the occasion was an inspiring one. About twenty ministers, Independent, Baptist Episcopalian and Methodist, were present. A resolu tion welcoming Dr. Cheever was passed with reson ing acclamations, and the Doctor then delivered masterly oration, profound in thought, rich in imagery convincing in argument, pungent in satire, terrible denunciation, and subduing in pathos. It will ! long remembered by those whose privilege it was t hear it. His withering rebuke of those in the United States who brand men, like yourself, as Infidels was as generous as it was eloquent. As I listened to D Cheever, I could adopt and apply to him the word

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My heart and hope are with thee! Thou wilt be Distilled from some worm-cankered homily; But spurred at heart with fiercest energy To embattle and to wall about thy cause
With iron-worded proof, hating to hark
The humming of the drowsy pulpit drone
Half God's good Sabbath, while the worn-out clerk Brow-beats his desk below. Thou from a throne Mounted in heaven will shoot into the dark Arrows of lightning: I will stand and mark."

Dr. and Mrs. Cheever, with Mr. and Mrs. Wash burn, of Worcester, Mass., are now on the Contine On the Doctor's return, I hope he will remain som time in this country, where he may render an essenti service to the Anti-Slavery cause. I would have him extend his stay over the anniversaries of May, 1861, petings of our Bible, Tract, Missis ary and Sunday School Societies-and, in the inter val, all meetings of Orthodox Synods, Associations,

It is now two years since I returned from India, utterly prostrated in health. I have ever since bee slowly recovering, and am now tolerably re-establish ed. Within the last six months, I have been able t deliver forty or fifty Anti-Slavery lectures. I sha continue, as I have opportunity, to enlighten the public of Great Britain on the great question with special reference to the movement in the Cate

By the next mail, I shall send you some accom of a discussion we have recently had on the nom pew question, and the result of it, to the present time Always, affectionately yours,

We are unspeakably gratified in receiving this letter from our gifted and untiring coadjutor, in h own handwriting, showing his complete recover from a long and paralyzing illness, and revealing at extraordinary amount of labor performed in the le turing field within a short time. May his days b 'long in the land'!
Respecting the gratifying public reception given

Dr. Cheever in London, to which Mr. Thompson a ludes, a London correspondent of the Beston Purit Recorder makes the following noticeable statemen

. I may mention that in the afternoon, before "I may mention that in the afternoon, before inmeeting, an address, piepared by what is called in
London Emancipation Committee, was presented to
Dr. Cheever, at the house of a zealous Abolinans,
Mr. Dennis McDonnell, in the presence of some fifty
ladies and gentlemen, who subsequently were estitained at tea. The company included several of the
conductors of our most widely circulated averaged
and leading metropolitan ministers; and both life
Cheever and Mrs. Cheever were subdued to tean by
the kind things that were said of them, and the
promises of support made.

promises of support made.

The address, I think, would have been proportion of the public meeting, had the been indications of probable exception being to be a decident of the support of the commendation it contained of Mr. V

the commendation it contained of Mr. W. L. Gambon. The name of that gentleman is "a wid if fear" to the large majority of Christian minsers and people of England, in consequence, I suppost, of the trenchant articles put forth some years ago by D. Campbell, in the British Baimer and Christian Winner.

I noticed that when Dr. Cheever, in the course is his speech, said a good word for Mr. Garries, cloud passed over the faces of most of the minster on the platform, and I cannot discover that he British Standard has allowed the sentence to remain his printed transcript of the Dr.'s manuscript, although the report is affirmed to be rerbation, and with the report is affirmed to be rerbation, and with the noticeable exception, no doubt it is.

I mention the circumstance to show you the strength of the feeling, which was also illustrated by the tool absence from the meeting of Quakers, who sit in

absence from the meeting of Quakers, who sie main supporters of the anti-slavery cause.

Here is a revelation of elerical malignity and beness!- When Dr. Cheever, in the course speech, said a good word for Mr. Gerrison, a ch passed over the faces of most of the ministers [h the laity] on the platform'!! And that good were Dr. Campbell, of the British Banner, has the med ness to suppress, in printing a prolessedly total just like him: he is a most unscrupulous man, and slanderer of the worst stamp, as we had occ show the British people when we were last in Erg

idvised of the approach v. Dr. Cheever, and at ot make a better use of test and best national g it to the suitable reppolis, of one who had rtion of the freedom of teaching of the Bible, We therefore resolved an Address; to invite a nd laymen to be present d our visitor the largest e of declaring his antin audience.

heart leaped to meet the he not one of the very the city of Salem in the by either of us-the year ictim of mob violence and infants resided anageous and une nomas Spencer. Had he urgh in 1826, and had I 855 down to May last, t place, on the platform ery Society? He had. ghteousness' sake ; -per. persecuted on the outside , reviled in the Obser dependent. Had he not idell Phillips, faced the when rendering justice

saint, John Brown ! He me especially, with ereclaims to our hospitality Well, we did our ber as our respect and gratirepid devotion to a cause ed by the great majority ddress was a most intert was too full for utterer's; but there was that t us. I believe all pres-

ly baptized into the spirit iverer, and whose whole g in a large octagonal ed. ur city knows it wellwhose walls have often George Whitefield. The rs, Independent, Baptist, were present. A resoluwas passed with resoundoctor then delivered a thought, rich in imagery, gent in satire, terrible in in pathos. It will be hose privilege it was to e of those in the United ourself, as Infidels was as As I listened to Dr.

thce! Thou wilt be r priest the Master's feast! h need of thee! of old saws, nkered homily; rcest energy at thy cause ing to bark pulpit drone
nile the worn-out clerk
Thou from a throne
of into the dark
stand and mark.

h Mr. and Mrs. Washre now on the Continent. e he will remain some may render an essential use. I would have him versaries of May, 1861, r Bible, Tract, Mission x Synods, Associations,

I returned from India, I have ever since been w tolerably re-establish-ths, I have been able to avery lectures. I shall mity, to enlighten the the great question with vement in the United

send you some account ently had on the norm of it, to the present time. GEO. THOMPSON.

ratified in receiving this ntiring coadjutor, in his his complete recovery illness, and revealing an or performed in the lec time. May his days be

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which Mr. Thompson alnt of the Boston Puritus noticeable statement:noticeable statement.
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ubsequently were enterincluded several of the
ty circulated newspapers
inisters; and both Dr.
cre subduced to tears by
said of them, and the

have been proposed for neeting, had there no exception being taken to ed of Mr. W. L. Garriexception being taken to ed of Mr. W. L. Garristian is "a west of of Christian ministers assequence, I suppose, of h. some years ago by Dr. and Christian Witness, never, in the course of for Mr. Garrison, a most of the ministers discover that the Britistentence to remain in the s manuscript, although verbalins, and with that it it.

10 show you the strength illustrated by the total Quakers, who are the lavery cause.

ical malignity and bas , in the course of his Mr. Garrison, a cloud of the ministers [net of And that 'good werd' Banner, has the meena professedly certains scrupulous man, and a

, as we had occasion to n we were last in Eng.

SEPTEMBER 7. WALT WHITMAN. OF GRASS. Boston: Thayer & Eldridge.

Year 55 of The States, (1860-51.) glas, ekes, este bebeloi, was the exorcism uttered he grand mystagogue before beginning the cerenitiating an aspirant into the mysteries of Now, although we are no mystagogue, not profess a knowledge of Bacchie or other of that sort, we nevertheless feel inclined ally to request all merely pedantic, low-mindprofune persons to remove themselves out of e, while we speak of a man who is neither ninded, pedantic, nor profane-Walt Whitman, o says we should 'go to nature in all singleof heart, and walk with her laboriously and having no other thought but how best to her meaning; rejecting nothing, selecting to look upon nature in her unity and sity, and to permit her to speak in her own myslanguage, is the secret of the won tion of his poems. Many individuals of owl species' see nothing but Walt Whitman in poems. He- one of the roughs, disorderly, and sensual '-intrudes himself upon then very sentence, and repeats 'the unquenchable dism' on every page. It is undoubtedly a offence for an author to thrust his personality a the reader and the truth which the book is to embody or set forth. But this is a grand of human nature. Man, his origin, nature and

I celebrate myself.

the ruther chooses to treat it in the first person,

ad what I assume you shall assume, s was the first sentence in the poems as originalshed, and to us it was the key to everything slowed. We have been drawn irresistibly to book, again and again, for there is a simple-mindstrong man speaking in his strength and simplic-Walt comes to us, with his Leaves of Grass, a child of nature-of the earth and the stars, and shat is beyond. He scornfully refuses to be judgany ordinary, conventional standard of Art, for aleed, is no artist, but the born priest and hieroant of the mystic, unfathomable universe. He sees everything is divine; that God is in all, over all, under all; that there is nothing mean, without pose, or out of its place. He is so full of proad reverence for the old Divine Mother that she, ura, presses him to her bosom, and showers upon all the wealth of her limitless love-so full of id-like playfulness, confidence and simplicity, that, leans and loafes at his case, observing a spear ummer grass,' all her children press round him th aproarious, sunny laughters, weaving wild flowin his hair, and kissing him with kisses that he the odors of heaven. To him the universe is neulum ingens, pregnant with profound mystes; but he himself is also a miracle—the greatest les. A soft whisper tells him that he is the me of things accomplished.' All the ages have ome him in solemn procession from chaos and pri-

Rise after rise bow the phantoms behind me, Mar down I see the huge first Nothing-I know I was

mmense have been the preparations for me, faithful and friendly the arms that have helped me. ycles ferried my cradle, rowing and rowing like cheerful boatmen, For room to me stars kept aside in their own rings, hey sent influences to look after what was to hol

All forces have been steadily employed to complete and delight me:
New I stand on this spot with my Soul.

Forever and forever-longer than soil is brown and

He takes the loftiest views of man, reverences all parts, and will not have any thing omitted. He the poet of the body and of the soul, of the passions and the organs, and of all their manifestations, normal and beautiful, or otherwise. Truth, beauty, roodness, heroism, justice-these he recognizes, rereives, and takes courage from them; falsehood, uglines, depravity, cowardice and oppression-he sees se, also, with clear vision, but knows that God and Order reign, not Chaos and the Devil,-and therefire receives them, confident that, for a season, they

has spoken so freely and so well. This opinion will oubtless astonish many who have read the book. Nor are we surprised that so many find in the . Enfaus d'Adam' only the drunken and obscene ravings of a 'new, astonishing Phallus worship.'

'All architecture is what you do to it when you look upon it.

All music is what nwakes from you, when you are reminded by the instruments.' There is such a deep and unmitigated vulgarity and arseness in the inner life of the people, that no direct allusion can be made to the sexual relations without exciting simpering smiles and blushes, or rude, profane mirth. What of moral elevation, simplicity and genuine purity can there be in a people that persists in speaking of the limbs of a table or chair? We are disgusted with this substitution of seeming for being, and the insufferable cant and hypocrisy to which it gives rise. Thou, friend, who hast hitherto seen nothing but the madness of phallic processions in this poem, go wash thyself, make thyself clean, then return to it and reflect. Think of what precise thing thou hast hitherto made the phallus a symbol, and with what associations-what thou hast done to it when looking upon it! and then decide where the ob-

As for us, we heartily thank Walt Whitman for elear, distinct, manly and pure voice with which he has spoken of these things, and hail it as the dawn of a wiser and better era, in which men and women will no longer speak of the limbs of tables and chairs. Nor will any pure and ingenuous mind torture this into an endorsement of rude, low and lascivious talk, but will rather receive it as the indication of an intense desire to be at once and forever free

We have much more to say of Walt-strong, brave laver of man, and uncompromising champion of man's rights, that he is—but must defer it to a more convenient opportunity. In the meantime, we would alvise all who have escaped the dominion of the passions and the appetites, and who have any appreciation of the essential dignity of man and the grandeur of his destiny, to buy the book, and read it. T. V.

THE KANGAROO HUNTERS; or, Adventures in the Bush. By Anne Bowman, Author of 'Esperanza,' 'The Castaways,' 'The Young Exiles,' &c., &c. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co. 1860.

A sprightly and entertaining volume, and sure to give immense satisfaction to juvenile readers,-emodying all sorts of adventures, on sea and shore, in the city and the wilderness, and described in a pleasantly colloquial and graphic manner, -the whole furhishing a large amount of useful information respecting bird and beast, and the many wonders of creation. It has several excellent pictorial illustrations, and of its 463 pages, not a dull page is to be found. The more of such books for the family circle, the better.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for September, 1860, received, and contains the following interesting articles :- I. Paul's Argument for the Abolition of the law. II. The Women of Thackery. III. Dr. Huntgion's Introduction to Bickersteth. IV. Leslie. V. German Hymns. VI. St. Augustine at Hippo. VII. Review of Current Literature.

and each of them, to release, manumit and forever discharge them, and each of them, from that
service, which, by the custom of this land, he is entitled to, as aforesaid; and by virtue of these Presents
he, the said Robert Pierpont, doth, from the date
hereof, release to the said Jack and Cato all his right,
interest or property in the said Jack and Cato, and
doth manumit and discharge them, and each of them,
from the service aforesaid. And the said Robert
doth further covenant with the said Jack and Cato,
that they, and each of them, shall have good right
and free liberty to quit his service, and work and labor
with any other person or persons who shall offer nant and agree to and with the said Jack and Cato, ny, and the grandeur of these, is the subject; and free liberty to quit his service, and work and labor with any other person or persons who shall offer them the highest wages—provided, always, that they shall give him, the said Robert, the first refusal of their service at the wages offered them by any others. And he, the said Robert, doth further covenant to and with the said Jack and Cato, that he will pay them, severally, the sum of £17 6s. 8d. lawful money, by the year, from the date hereof until greater wages which they pretended to visit, only to find that so far from being, or having been there during the day, their whereabouts were unknown. The conviction was both, his herrs, executors and administrators, that they shall not, from the date of these Presents, ever they shall not, from the date of these Presents, ever they shall not, from the date of these Presents, ever they shall not, from the date of the said Robert Pierpont for their maintenance and support, excepting in case of some unforeseen accident or missume way.—St. Louis Bulletin. fortune, which may render them unable to support as shall be necessary for their immediate use, till each of them shall acquire the sum of £60 lawful money, when the same shall be put to interest by the said Davis and Fellows on such security as they shall esteem good, to and for the only proper use of the said Jack and Cato and their heirs. And the said the said Jack and Cato and their heirs. esteem good, to and for the only proper use of the said Jack and Cato and their heirs. And the said Jack and Cato do, for themselves and each for the other, further covenant and agree to and with the said Robert Pierpont, his heirs, executors and administrators, that they, or either of them, shall not drink any strong liquors to excess; that they shall not steal, embezzle or purloin the rightful property of others; that they shall not use any oaths, curses or imprecations in their conversation, or accustom them-

others; that they shall not use any oaths, curses or imprecations in their conversation, or accustom themselves to any obseene or base language; that they shall not frequent any bad houses, or keep any bad company; that they shall not fight or quarrel with, they shall not use any oaths, curses or imprecations in their conversation, or accustom themselves to any obseene or base language; that they shall not frequent any bad houses, or keep any bad in substance, and he would put a stop to slavery agitation by silencing the speech and press of the people in the senate by air. or strike any person whatsoever, except in the necessary defence of their lives or limbs; that they shall The Free South newspaper, which was sup-

seals, the day and year first above mentioned.

ROBERT PIERPONT, JACK, CATO. Signed, scaled and delivered in presence of

ROBERT SESSIONS,

New York Observer against funerals on the Sabbathmeaning funerals on Sunday. The editor and various correspondents unite in the opinion that the burious correspondents are correspondent to the opinion that the opi al of the dead on Sunday is altogether unjustifiable; and one of the latter, as if to clench the nail, affirms

Prof. Bond, of Harvard Astronomical Observatory, at A Savannah gentleman writes to a friend in the age of seventy-three years.

Descended from an ancient English family, distinguished for talents and accomplishments, literary, moral and religious, (that of Cranch, of Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, G. B.) this excellent woman was enduded with a strong and well-cultivated mind, and bore all the characteristics of that solid worth and bore all the characteristics of that solid worth and wirtue which render the memory of our ancestors so estimable and venerable. Her religion, seated in the heart, and reigning in the affections, was exhibited in that love to the great Father which embraced in its wide circle all his human family. With pure and exalted piety, she had peace in believing, the rejoicing of hope, firm unto the end.

rejoicing of hope, firm unto the end. Full of years and of goodness, she died in faith of THE U. G. R. R. We are informed, and know be

'So by my moes to be Nearer, my God, to thee! Nearer to thee!'

Minneapolis, (Minnesota,) dated Aug. 20th, 1860 :- gers. - Boston Atlas. One week ago, yesterday, a slave was set free in

A REMARKABLE INDENTURE.

Mn. Editora—Please give the following Indenture, which I have copied from the original, an insertion in the Liberator, and oblige.

JOSHUA COFFIN.

This Indenture, made and agreed upon this thirteenth day of September, Anno 1772, between Robert Pierpont of Bostom, in the County of Suffelk, gentleman, of the one part, and Jack and Cato, negrous servants to the said Pierpont, of said Boston, of the other part. Whereas, the said Robert Pierpont is owner of the said Jack and Cato, and by the custom of this country is entitled to their service during their lives;—and whereas, the said Robert is sensible that the low of freedom is inherent in all, and by the lows of God and Nature ought equally to be enjoyed by the schole human race,—now, therefore, these Presents Witness, that the said Robert Pierpont, in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter mentioned, by and on the part of the said Jack and Cato, to be respectively observed and kept for himself, his heirs, executors and agree to and with the said Jack and Cato, and gree to and with the said Jack and Cato, to be respectively observed and kept for himself, his heirs, executors and agree to and with the said Jack and Cato, to be respectively observed and kept for himself, his heirs, executors and agree to and with the said Jack and Cato, and gree to and with the said Jack and Cato, to be respectively observed and kept for himself, his heirs, executors and agree to and with the said Jack and Cato, to be respectively observed and kept for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth undertake, covernant and agree to and with the said Jack and Cato, and for the low of friends with the said agreed to prejudice their minds against him, and these persons closely questioned Dr. Cheever in relation to all the statements which have been promulations of friends and the effect of removing every unfavorable impression. The conference was eminently satisfactory to all parties, and its fruits will shortly be seen. Our correspo

are offered them by any other person,—£13 6s. 8d. of which to be paid in money at the expiration of the year, and £4 in clothing as necessity and convenience shall require. And the said Jack and Cato, in consideration of their manumission and freedom, above covenanted to be given them by the said Robert, do for themselves, and each for the other, undertake, covenant and agree to and with the said Robert Pierport, his heirs, executors and administrators, that they shall not, from the date of these Presents, ever

themselves; that they are willing and content to be under the care and guardianship of Caleb Davis, mer
Justices of Newport, Ky., in the sum of \$1000, to MORE KENTUCKY BARBARISM. Mr. Wm. S. Bailey chant, and Gustavus Fellows, mariner, both of Boston aforesaid, whom, by these Presents, the said Robert Pierpont doth constitute and appoint to that charge; that they shall deposit in the hands of the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money they shall from time to time receive, except so much before some other was the said to be some of the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money they shall from time to time receive, except so much said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said part in the mob demolishment of they shall from time to time receive, except so much before some other was in the said Ro. charge in this free Republic, of publishing an incendiary sheet in re-issuing the Free South newspaper! One of the Justices, who rejoices in the name of Hallam, took a leading part in the mob demolishment of the Free South are summed as a motion to have the examination before some other was a sum of the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis are summed to the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of the said Davis and Fellows the several sums of the said Davis and Fellows the s

the Present Solida newspaper, which was supported by a mob soon after the Harper's Ferry affair, has been re-established by its indefatigable proprietor, Mr. W. S. Bailey, at Newport, Ky. To rebut the imputations cast upon him by his pro-slavery enemies, have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and appended the names of two hundred and thirty of his

'To whom IT MAY CONCERN. In view of the wrongs perpetrated upon Wm. S. Bailey in the destruction of his printing-office by a mob last fall, and of the evil reports against him, we (citizens of Newport) would say, that Mr. Bailey has resided in Newport some fifars, and has always been regarded as a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, moral and up-THE POPULAR BELIGION.

The large infusion of Judaism into the system clerically represented to our people as Christianity is well represented by the fervent exhortations of the State and home.'

The large infusion of Judaism into the system we denounce the cowardly and desperate action of the parties who destroyed his type and presses, and likewise the repeated threats of making him leave his State and home.'

Mr. Bailey shows extraordinary pluck in venturing

WOULDN'T 'WITHDRAW,'-A stranger who recent and one of the latter, as if to cleach the nail, affirms that—'It cannot be shown that the Jews ever buried their dead on the Sabbath'; and concludes, apparently arrived at Bowling Green, Caroline county, Va., was very shortly set down for an 'Abolitionist' by some of the citizens, who sent a deputation to him requesting him to withdraw from the place. The stranger, it is said, promised to do so, but being seen in town the next morning, another committee called on him at his hotel, and proceeded to 'expostulate' with him, whereupon the stranger informed them that to receive this sort of stuff as the preaching of Christianity, and to believe, on the same authority, that to receive this sort of stuff as the preaching of Christianity, and to believe, on the same authority, that the use of Sunday to call men to the help of the slave is Infidelity?—c. k. w.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at Cambridge, Mass., August 26, 1860, Mrs. Mary Roope Bond, widow of the late

New York of an incident which occurred on a South-

Full of years and of goodness, she died in faith of the spiritual life and heavenly world, for which (we humbly trust) she has exchanged the present (amid many blessings): it was to her latter days a scene of acute suffering, borne with saintly patience, but from which it was a joy to herself and all around her to obtain so peaceful a release.

'So by my scoss to be

Second of the spiritual life and heavenly world, for which (we have been very affecting to witness her joy at the prospective future Nearer, my God, to thee!

Nearer to thee!'

H. C. F.

SLAVE Case. Extract of a letter from a friend in Minneapolis, (Minnesota,) dated Aug. 20th, 1850:—

Section Atlanta is and to have been very affecting to witness her joy at the prospective future freedom of her child, seeming entirely to forget her own liberty. The agents who did this work are young meh, have lived some time in Kansas, and the said to have been very affecting to witness her joy at the prospective future freedom of her child, seeming entirely to forget her own liberty. The agents who did this work are grown affecting to witness her joy at the prospective future.

this place. She is still in safe hands, and probably The Republican State Convention, which we this place. She is still in sare nands, and proposally will not be retaken without the shedding of blood. The many slaveholders, and their base and servile held at Worcester yesterday, was very large, very harmonious, and very enthusiastic. It represented a hundred thousand of the one hundred and sixty thousand of the one hundred and The many slaveholders, and their base and service panderers, who are here at this time, will, undoubtedly, make an effort to kidnap her, if they can learn her whereabouts. There is great excitement here in regard to the matter, and violence is threatened. A forcible, but unsuccessful attempt was made to kidnap the released slave the night after her freedom the released slave the night after her freedom the released slave the high that the released slave the released slave the released slave the high that the released slave the high that the released slave the high that the released slave the relea nap the released slave the night after her freedom unanimity and momentum of the Andrew men. Silly Mr. Lunt and silly Mr. Curtis affect to think that Another of the Booth Rescuers.—G. W. Frederick, of Milwaukce, has been arrested by the U.S.

Marshal, charged with aiding in the rescue of Booth

with the people. Mr. Andrew is in every particular the opposite of these men. He is a genial, warmhearted, liberal, benevolent, philanthropic, progressive, hearty, good humored, honest, upright and downright man, while they are sour, malignant haters of the human race, and everybody but themselves and their own little, narrow coterie. When the people of Massachusetts prefer the latter type of character to the former, they will allow John A. Andrew to be beatten by Lunt and Curtis, and not before.—Boston Correspondent of the New York Tribuse.

behalf, a congratulatory address was delivered by Mr. T. T. Bouve. In response, Mr. Andrew spoke nearly an hour, touching upon politics but gently, however. His speech was received with much applause.

At a sale of slaves to-day at Dickinson & Hill's auction mart, the following extraordinary prices were

To Some barbarians in South Carolina propose burning copies of Mr. Sumner's speech on the 'barbarism of slavery,' in the late Brooks's district, and so to throw a flood of light upon the subject of the speech, by way of illustration. The auto da fé on the niversary of Brooks's attempted assassination, next

thorough manner in which he roasted their Chestnut.]

The late Jonathan Phillips, of Boston, left legacies to public institutions to the amount of \$135,000. Among them were the following: To the city of Boston, for the Public Library, \$20,000; to the same to adorn and embellish streets and public places, \$10,000; to tharvard College, \$20,000; Boston Marine Society of Natural History, \$10,000; Boston Marine Society, \$10,000; Amherst College, \$5,000; Massachusetts General Hospital, \$10,000; Amherst College, \$5,000; Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society, \$5,000; Massachusetts Congregation Charitable Society Society Charitable Society Society Charitable Society Ch

EIGHTY THOUSAND LIVES SACRIFICED. A letter in the London Times, from China, says that from 50,000 to 80,000 lives have been sacrificed during the temporary occupation of Hong Chan by the rebels.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION .- The annual con- tion. STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The annual contention, under the auspices of the State Temperance Committee, will be held at Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, on the 18th of September. Hon. Asahel Huntington, of Salem, will preside. The State Temperance Committee which met on Wednesday morning, in Boston, voted to forward to Mr. Gough a congratulatory letter on his safe return. They rejoice in sympathy with any efforts, whether legal or moral, in property the great reform, and are hanny to tender to the safe of the State Committee, whether legal or moral, in property of the great reform, and are hanny to tender to the safe of the State Committee, and the safe of the State Committee of the State Com moting the great reform, and are happy to tender to Mr. Gough a recognition of his signal abilities as a temperance advocate.

The Mobile Register (Douglas organ) says of Walker's fillibustering attempts in Central America:

'The establishment on our southern frontier of slaveholding republics, encouraging and legalizing the importation of Africans, injures no established financial interest of our own, and gives us natural allies who may, eventually, if deemed proper, be connected with us by closer ties. This is the true Southern

"The Mobile Register (Douglas organ) says of Walker's Gibbs The Friends of Human Progress will be held at Hemlock Hall, in Tucker's Grove, one mile west of Kerr's Corners, Eric Co., N. Y., on the 7th, 8th and 9th of September, 1860, to commence on Friday, at 10 o'clock, M.

Gen. Perry, of South Carolina, tells his fire-

The examination of Wm. Stewart and Michael Weaver, charged with kidnapping the negro James Waggoner, whose release as a free man by a Kentucky

Court of Common Pleas, and richly deserve the penal

The title of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon Henry Ward Beecher by Amherst College, at the late Commencement, is rejected by Mr. Beecher, in a note addressed to the Board of Trustees, under date of 'Peekskill, August 21st.' He very sensibly remarks:

Gentlemen,—I have been duly notified that at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, the title of Doctor of Divinity was conforred upon me.

It would certainly give me pleasure should any respectable institution bear such a testimony of goodwill. But that AMHERST COLEGE, my own mother, should so kindly remember a son, is a poculiar grati-should so kindly remember as on, is a poculiar grati-should so kindly remember as on, is a poculiar grati-

To John A. Andrew, Esq., the Republican candidate for Governor, was the recipient of a very complimentary testimonial on Monday. His neighbors and friends, the people of Hingham, among whom he has been a summer resident for several years, turned out almost en masse, with music and other demonstrations of joy, and proceeded to his residence, where, in their behalf, a congratulatory address was delivered by Mr.

THE BARBARISM OF SLAVERY .- The Cincinnati En-

the cares and responsibilities which beset poor parein the free States. 'Marion,' the Richmond (Veorrespondent of the same Express, writing under dig of August 7th, 1860, says:—

A bright girl, aged eleven years, A black girl, aged nine years, Three brothers, the first aged 21 years, The second aged nineteen, The third aged seventeen, 1,375 The slaves were all purchased by Mr. John B. Davis,

to it. He ought to be suppressed; and as he can't easily be killed, why don't Government serve him as the Allies served Napoleon, seize him and shut him up? There's no St. Helena for him, but isn't there Sombrero Island, where he could be made serviceable in the guano trade? He could there be turned to account, both in life and in death,-Traveller.

These barbarians are perhaps in part incited to this proposed new illustration of the truth of the portraiture Mr. Sumner has drawn of them, by the In this, the year of quadrennial stultification and com-

Town of Phillipston, Mass., for a town library, a fund of \$5,000.

The stimuted that the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will cost the Provincial government of the Canadas no less a sum than one million dollars, independent of the vast amount spent by the different towns.

All interested in the great and absorbing question of the day—a question which is sundering political parties, agitating churches, and drawing a line between the friends of man and man's oppressors—are invited to assemble with us.

By direction of the Ex. Committee, BENJ. S. JONES, Recording Secretary.

a red line of human blood drawn as the dividing line between the North and the South. That will do for Hambleton of Georgia; but is it not a little strong for these Northern latitudes?—Providence Journal.

Seeking the emancipation of the enslaved, and the bighest even of our common strength.

The Lowell Courier states that an ovarian tumor, weighing twenty-four pounds, was successfully removed from the person of a lady in that city about four weeks ago, by Dr. Kimball, assisted by Doctors Allen and Graves. The tumor was located to the control of the shelper of the in the region of the abdomen.

P. M. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES I. REMOND, E. H. HEYWOOD and other speakers will be present. The friends of impartial liberty and the public gentheatre, nearly fifty years ago, is still living, and plies it trade, which is that of a blacksmith, in Richmond, Z. H. SMALL.

Committee

court, after having been sold into slavery, we noticed a few days since, has resulted in the committal of the kidnappers to jail, in default of \$2,000 bail. They will be tried at the next term of the Hamilton (Ohio) Court of Common Place and rolls of the court of Common Place and rolls of the court of the common Place and rolls of the court of the common Place and rolls of the court of the common Place and rolls of the court of the common Place and rolls of the court of the common Place and rolls of the court of the cou

Woman's Library. —A library, exclusively for wo-men, is to be opened in New York next month. The women have shown a dislike to visit the reading ooms of the public libraries in that city. The new library has already about 5000 volumes

hould so kindly remember a son, is a peculiar grati-

But all the use of such a title ends with the public But all the use of such a title ends with the public expression of a wish to confer it. For the rest, it would be but an encumbrance, and furnish an address by no means agreeable to my taste. I greatly prefer the simplicity of that name which my mother uttered over me in the holy hour of infant consecration and baptism. May I be permitted, without seeming to undervalue your kindness, or disesteeming the honor meant, to return it to your hands; that I may to the end of my life be, as thus far I have been, simply, HENRY WARD BRECHER.

HENRY WARD BRECHER.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Collections by Parker Pillsbury. In West Wrentham, Mass., Milford, 9 35 By H. Ford Douglass. In Milford, Mass., In Natick, " FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

Into the Treasury of the Massachusett. Society, August, 1860. Contribution at Abington, Chas. L. Remond, contribution at Milford, E. H. Heywood, at Worceste E. H. Heywood, "at Worcester, 18 00 Ira Adams, pledge Jan., 1859, 5 00 Mrs. H. C. Fifield, pledge, May, 1859, 5 00 EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, Aug. 31, 1860.

The Barbarism of Slavery.—The Cincinnati Enguirer says:—

'Six very fine looking children, the eldest nine years, and the youngest nine months, all girls, with the exception of a boy aged five years, were brought into court, with their mother, for the purpose of being emancipated. The mother had traces of negro blood, the children none whatever; on the contrary, they were of remarkable fair and delicate complexions, and had the hair and features of the white race. They were the slaves of Mr. Thomas Murray, of Lincoln county, Georgia, who has purchased for them a comfortable house and lot on Bar street, in this city, as a home.'

The Petersburg (Va.) Express lately told us how happy slaves' children were provided for by their kind masters, and the parents thus relieved from all the cares and responsibilities which beset poor parents in the free States. 'Marion,' the Richmond (Va.) correspondent of the same Express, writing under date N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE

563 Washington street.

POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN THE CITY OF WORCESTER, MASS.

An adjourned meeting of the Political Anti-Slavery Convention, which met in the city of Boston, on the 29th day of May last, will be held in the city of Worcester, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th days of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The object of this Convention is to consider the propriety of organizing a Political Pasty upon an Anti-Slavery interpretation of the U. S. Constitution, with the avowed purpose of abolishing slavery in the States, as well as Territories of the Union. At its We sell walker, who has just turned up again, like any other bad bill that is allowed to circulate, is the source of much vexation to the Government of this country, and the cause of not a little expenditure to it. He ought to be suppressed; and as he can't casily be killed, why don't Government serve him as the call of the Manuleon, seize him and shut him in the city of Worcester, at the call of the President. in the city of Worcester, at the call of the Presiden and Chairman of the Business Committee.

> JOHN PIERPONT. President. STEPHEN S. FOSTER, C. B. Com. Worcester, August 10, 1860.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING. The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held at SALEM, Co-lumbiana county, Ohio, commencing on Saturday, the 22d of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The need for a full attendance of the true and tried

STATE CONVENTION.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Branpour, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of Oc-

Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of October next.

Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of October next.

Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of October next.

The enslavement of four millions in our land, the indescribable wrongs done to the oppressed, the continued refusal of political parties and of many religious sects to demand the abolition of slavery, the increase of the slave trade, the strength and daring attempts of the Slave Power in the Federal Government, and the new reign of terror in the South, as a red line of human blood drawn as the dividing line well as the persecuting spirit manifested in the North, as

to attend, and join in the deliberations of the Conven-CHARLES LENOX REMOND of Salem, Mass., E. H.

sym-and evenings.

In behalf of the State Committee, J. M. COBURN, JEHIEL CLAFLIN, JAS. HUTCHINSON, JR.,

WALTER WOOD, JAMES A. F. VARNEY, LEVI BROWN,
LUCY W. HAWLEY,
PRUDENCE K. SINTON, PHEBE M. VARNEY.

"It is not at all improbable that the South may amore favors under the Administration of Lincoln than they have under any Democratic Administration. It may be that "Old Abe" will go out of office quite a favorite with the Southern people! At least, we favorite with the Southern people! At least, we hand eive him a trial."

EF CAPE COD ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual Anti-Slavery Convention for Barnstable Country will be held at Harwich, on Saturday and Sunday, and the substitution of Saturday and Sunday, and the substitution of Lincoln than the state of the substitution of the state of the substitution of Lincoln than the substitution of L

ELKANAH NICKERSON, | Arrangements.

H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at the llowing places in the State of New York :-Friday, eve'g, Sept. 7. Port Byron, Monday, " " 9.
Monday, " " 10.
Tuesday, " " 11.
Wednesday, " " 12. Medina, Lockport, Buffalo, Also, in Erie, Pa., Thursday, " " 13. Barcelona, Friday, Cleveland, O., Sunday,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on The Mission of Anti-Slavery, in the Unitarian Church, at Neponser, on Sunday evening next, Sept. 9th, at

worth, and other places in Maine, during September, and the first three Sundays in October.

CARPETING

'All the Year Round.'

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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CELEBRATED HOT-AIR FURNACES.

DARLOR GRATES in great variety, embracing more than sixty different patterns, varying in prices from three to sixty-five dollars.

PARLOR STOVES of superior designs, including the PORTABLE HOT-AIR RADIATING PARLOR GRATE, the most elegant heating apparatus for drawing-rooms and parlors ever invented.

COOKING-STOVES of the latest and most approved patterns, including the ' Clipper Improved,' ' Mount Vernon,' and Gold Medal.' DINING-ROOM STOVES, with ovens, including

operation entirely superior to any cast iron ' Parlor Oven Stove' ever introduced into this market. A large assortment of Office and Shop Stoves; Castings for the PROUTY '& MEARS'S Stoves and

the 'Beauty,' of new and chaste design, and in its

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(Between Union and Hanover Streets.)

Furnaces, &c. &c.

BOSTON. TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS

CONVENTION. JUST published, a full Report of the proceedings of the TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION, held in the city of New York, May 10th and 11th, 1860, 100 pp. large octavo. This pamphlet contains the addresses and speeches of Mrs. E. Cady Stanyon, Mrs. E. L. Rose, Rev. Mrs. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, Mrs. J. ELIZABETH ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, Mrs. J. ELIZABETH JONES, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., Rev. SANUEL LONG-FELLOW, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Rev. BERIAH GREEN, and others, with the resolutions, &c., making an exceedingly interesting and valuable document. But a limited number of copies have been printed, many of which have been disposed of in advance of publication. 'A word to the wise,' &c.

Price, 25 cents: by mail, 30 cents.

Address ROREET F. WALLCUT 221 Washing.

Address ROBERT F. WALLCUT, 221 Washing ton street

Boston, July 13th, 1860. HENRY C. WRIGHT'S BOOKS. MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: Fifth Edition. Price \$1.00 per copy.
THE UNWELCOME CHILD; or, the crime of

an undesired and unwelcome Maternity: Third Edi ion. Price 25 cents.

A KISS FOR A BLOW: A valuable work for children. Price 38 cents. The same work, hand-somely Illustrated by Billings. Price 62 cents. Published and for sale by BELA MARSH, 14

Bromfield street. 3teop. August 24.

THE ERRORS OF THE BIBLE DEMONSTRATED by the Truths of Nature; or, Man's only Infallible Rule of Faith and Practice. By Henry C. Wright. [Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—PAUL.] Price 26 cts. For sale by BELA MARSH, 14 Bromfield street.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 5, and continue Fifteen weeks. For Circulars, containing full information, please address either of the Principals. WM. S. HAYWOOD, Principals.

WANTED.

At the above-named Institution, a MATRON to have the superintendence of the Domestic Department. An American woman of experience, good health and competency, and especially of Reformatory Principles and unquestionable integrity of character, desired. None other need apply. Please address as above, or J. LOWELL HEYWOOD, Steward.

Hopedale, Milford, Mass., July 23, 1860. WEST NEWTON English and Classical School.

THE Fall Term will begin Wednesday, Sep-I tember 5th.

It is intended that, in this School, youth of both sexes shall be, not only well instructed in the branches usually taught in our best schools and academies, but they shall be trained both in the school-room and in the family, on principles strictly Physiological and Moral, where the formation of character, of habits and manners, will have equal consideration with the acquisition of literature and science. Teachers of the

acquisition of iterature and science. Teachers of the highest reputation are employed.

The Principal and associate teachers receive pupils into their families at \$259 per annum, including board and tuition in the common branches; for those over fifteen years of age, \$300.

The location is healthful and pleasant, and easy of access, on the Worcester railroad, nine miles from Boston.

References-Wm. L. Garrison; John Ayres, Esq., References—Wm. L. Garrison; John Ayres, Esq.,
West Newton; Rev. George Ellis, D. D., Charlestown; Wm. Brigham, Esq., Boston; Rev. S. J.
May, Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. James Walker, D. D.,
Cambridge; Mr. Richard Edwards. St. Louis, Mo.;
Mr. John Prentiss, Baltimore, Md.; Prof. Louis
Agassiz, Cambridge.
For further particulars, address
N. T. ALLEN, West Newton, Mass.
Aug. 17.

Aug. 17. 4W.

POETRY.

From the Ladies' Wreath. HAND IN HAND WITH ANGELS.

BY LUCY LARCOM. Hand in hand with angels, Through the world we go; Brighter eyes are on us Than we blind ones know: Tenderer voices cheer us Than we deaf will own; Never, walking heavenward, Can we walk slone

Hand in hand with angels, Some are out of sight, Leading us, unknowing, Into paths of light. Some soft hands are covered From our mortal clasp, Soul in soul to bold us With a firmer grasp.

Hand in hand with angels, Some, alas! are prone : Snowy wings, in falling, Help them ! though polluted And despised they lie; Weaker is your soaring

Hand in hand with angels, Oft in menial guise, By the same straight pathway High and low must rise: If we drop the fingers, Toil-embrowned and worm Then one link from heaven From our life is torn.

When they cease to fly.

Hand in hand with angels, In the busy street, By the winter hearth-fires, Everywhere we meet-Though unpledged and songless, Birds of Paradise, Heaven looks on us daily Out of human eyes.

Hand in hand with angels. Walking every day, How the chain may brighten, None of us can say : Yet it doubtless reaches From earth's lowest one To the loftiest seraph Standing near the Throne.

Hand in hand with angels. 'Tis a twisted chain, Winding heavenward, earthward, Up and down again. There's a painful jarring. There's a clank of doubt, If a heart grows heavy,

Or a heart's left out. Hand in hand with angels. Blessed so to be : Helped are all the helpers, Who give light shall see He who aids another, Blesses more than one;

Linking earth, he grapples

To the great white Throne. Hand in hand with angels, Ever let us go: Clinging to the strong ones, Drawing up the slow: One electric love-stone, Thrilling all with fire. Soar we through vast ages, Higher-ever higher.

IT SHALL KNOW HER AGAIN. BY B. P. TAYLOR.

Oh, have you not seen, on some morning in June, When the flowers were in tears, and the forests

When the billows of dawn broke bright on the air, On the breast of the brightest some star clinging there?

Some sentinel star, not yet ready to set-Forgetting to wane, and watching there yet? How you gazed on that vision of beauty awhile; How it wavered till won by the light of God's smile H .w it passed through the portals of pearl like a bride : How it paled as it passed, and the morning star died ! The sky was all blushes, the earth was all bliss, And the prayer of your heart, 'Be my ending like

So my beautiful May passed away from life's even; So the blush of her being was blended with heaven; So the bird of my bosom fluttered up to the dawn-A window was open-my darling was gone! A truant from tears, from sorrow and sin-For the angel on watch took the wanderer in! But when I shall hear the new song that she sings I shall know her again, notwithstanding her wings By those eyes full of heaven, by the light on her hair, And the smile she wore here she will surely wea

UP, UP, AND BE STIRRING. Up, up, and be stirring ! there's much to be done; There's a fight to be fought, there's a field to be wo 'l'is a field that is guiltless of tears or of blood. That is fruitful of blessings, and potent for good, So, up and be stirring ! Up, up, and be stirring!

The field it lies fallow; come, put in the seeds, And watch them, and tend them, and pluck up the

Then, trusting to Heaven for sunshine and rain, Your love and your labor shall not be in vain So, up and be stirring! Up, up, and be stirring ! The mind is a fallow for good or for ill,

And may turn to a desert or garden at will; It is choked with the tares and the weeds that grows,

Or it brightens with verdure, and blooms like the rose Yes, up and be stirring! Up, up, and be stirring! Then educate! educate! now is the hour;

Just now is the seed-time of glory and power: Oh! stay not, delay not-spread knowledge and light And with these teach the wisdom to use them aright Yes, up and be stirring! Up, up, and be stirring!

Away with divisions! like brothers combine In a labor so noble, a work so divine; Give new life to the heart, with new light to th

Of the morally dead, and the mentally blind. Yes, up and be stirring, Up, up, and be stirring !

Reclaiming, reforming, are all very well; But the less they are needed, the better 't will tell : "Tis right we should medicine the ills we endure, But prevention, prevention, is better than cure ! So, up and be stirring ! Up, up, and be stirring !

Spite of failure, spite of danger, To all doubts and fears a stranger, Persevere When a noble course beginning, Doubting, wavering, is but sinning : If success you would be winning,

Persevere !

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. The power of a License-a Commission or Certificate Clam Bake.

Bristol, Warren, Newport and other places. About them to commit these atrocities! How slavery, war one hundred bushels of clams had been provided for and politics have palsied and prostituted the moral this occasion-for chowder and baking. The place is nature of the people of this nation! fitted up to accommodate such parties. Here the
Democrats gave Douglas a rousing clam-bake yeschowder and baked clams. Everytongue was loosed,

All proceeded directly to the place in a grove fitted State has licensed them to do so? Has a man a right up for speaking—as our first object was to meet in a kind of off-hand, extemporized Convention. Some being a neck, or choke him to death, merely because the 2000 gathered around. A woman (Mrs. Spence) call- State has licensed him to do so? Has a man a right ed the meeting to order, and made a telling speech, to commit rape, because licensed to do it by Church that was received with deepest attention. I have sel- and State? I have seldom seen 4000 people mor dom heard a speaker, man or woman, who has such thoroughly excited than I have to-day, in settling the power over a popular gathering. No Chairman or question- Has man power to reverse, at pleasure, all Secretary was appointed, and each one did what was the principles of justice and morality?' But chowright in his own eyes—and, on the whole, it was an der and clams suspended the excited discussion for

tion and adoption of the assembly :-

Whereas, man has no power to create or annul a moral obligation; therefore, Resolved, That whatever it is right to do with a license, certificate, or commission from a human gov-ernment, it is right to do without it; and whatever it

I knew the wording of the resolution to be direct and unmistakable, and that the sentiment was a simple, a self-evident truth. I knew, too, that it was replate with resolution, and with treasure and lier. I wanted to get a view, if possible, of Mont Blanc from the hights of the Jura; to become betliance from the hights of the Jura; to become better acquainted with the people of this department of France, whom of all the French I most admire; and, above all, to visit the famous Chateau de Joux, where Mirabeau was confined at the time he contracted his scandalous engagements with Madame de Monnier, the 'Sophie' of his Vincennes correspondence, and where Toussaint L'Ouverture died, a victim to the treachery of the French Government and the severity of an Alpine climate. it was replace with revolution, and with treason and

In sustaining the resolution, I asserted that civil, military and naval officers feel authorized to do, and Crossing the court and passing along the gloom In sustaining the resolution, I asserted that civil, do not hesitate to do, that, under the sanction of their license or commission, which they would not dare to do without it, and which they know would consign them to a dungeon or a gallows, if they did do; that privateering, done under the sanction of a letter of marque and reprisal, is counted just and honorable, but when done without such sanction, is counted piezey. Privateermen are patricts and her variety of the revolutionary troubles in France and do not hesitate to do, that, under the sanction of corridor of stone, I was next led to a d orable, but when done without such sanction, is counted piracy. Privateersmen are patriots and heroes, acting under a commission signed by the President, but, acting without this sanction, they are hung and himself President for life. Bonaparte, who

Slave-hunters, slave-catchers, kidnappers, slave-breeders and slaveholders, being licensed by Congress, by the Supreme Court, by the President, and by the State Legislatures and Governors, are counted good citizens and Christians, and men of law and order; but if they commit these outrages without such a license the recent leave and thirty thousand of the best troops in France, who issued a reaction of the best troops in France, who issued a reaction of the best troops in France, who issued a reaction of the best troops in France, who issued a reaction of the best troops in France, who issued a reaction of the central Assembly which made him President. Toussaint's letter bore the following somewhat memorable but not altogether conciliatory superscription, 'The first of the blacks to the first of the whites.' license, they are condemned and punished as felons.
To buy and sell men, women and children in Washington, with a license from the government, is counted

a the best troops in France, who issued a proclamation apprising the islanders that the French General had been sent out as the first magistrate and captain-general of the colony. Toussaint hads him ington, with a license from the government, is counted appearing eneral of the colony. Toussaint bade him an honorable and Christian calling; to do the same and his master defiance, set fire to the Cape, react on the coast of Africa and on the high seas, with-

a certificate from a priest or a town-clerk; whereas, had they lived in that relation veithout such a sanction, they had been branded and punished as prostitutes, libertines and adulterers. However they may hate and loathe each other, no matter, they may live as husband and wife, and give existence to children, provided they have a license from a town-clerk to do so. A marriage certificate, duly signed and specific to the town of the nation so gravely compromised by his conduct, he hustled the too confiding negro on board of a ship, and sent him to France. After a brief confinement in the Temple at Paris, Napoleon ordered him to the Fort de Joux. The room which is concurred to the town of the nation so gravely compromised by his conduct, he hustled the too confiding negro on board of a ship, and sent him to France. After a brief confinement in the Temple at Paris, Napoleon ordered him to the Fort de Joux. The room which is concurred to the confidence of the nation so gravely compromised by his conduct, he hustled the too confiding negro on board of a ship, and sent him to France. After a brief confinement in the Temple at Paris, Napoleon redered him to the Fort de Joux. The room which is conduct, he hustled the too confiding negro on board of a ship, and sent him to France. After a some twenty-five or thirty feet long, by, say, twelve sealed, in behalf of the town or State, instantly con-verts prostitution into purity, licentiousness into love-liness, adultery into chastity! Such is the morality of society, of Church and State, respecting the rela-window which admitted what light and air the in-

ers of marque and reprisal, all marriage certificates, ail licenses to sell liquors and make drunkards, all lower half of a skull, most of the brain-cover hav-ing been taken off, and resting on what remained, laws authorizing slave-hunting and kidnapping, all was the following avis, which my guide forbade my declarations of war, authorizing theft, robbery and murder, all licenses to practise prostitution, to abol- and for a transcript of which, as for many other grat ish marriage, and herd men and women together as brutes in concubinage, as in American Slavery—all whose archeological and historical labors I have already made allusion: these are based on the assumption that human gov-

vote-only two voting against it. One cried out in Place du Fort de Joux, found him here in a corner the audience—'Are we not bound to keep our promises and compacts when once they are made?' Not for a moment,' I said, 'if they are immoral. If you the mountains by slaves whom he had destroyed.' have promised to hunt, catch and return fugitive slaves, or to help slaveholders put down their slaves as this upon the character of one of the braves that have arisen to gain their liberty, you are a mur-derer and a kidnapper the same as if you had made remarkable men of his day, perpetrated by the au-uo such promise. If you have sworn to execute a law thority of the Government; and when I was refused

our true position.' ote, and not allow the resolution to go out as an exression of their views and feelings. If they did, they

It is a shame, however, for the government to

ight for me to hold you or anybody as a slave, mere-to suppose that such a man as Toussaint wo y because I had a license from the State or nation to have perpetrated such a gratuitous crime, or, if he o so?" 'No, said he. 'Would it be right for a did, that he would have told of it, without any apbecause I had a license from the State or nation to oso?' 'No,' said he. 'Would it be right for a nand woman to live together as husband and wife nd become parents, merely because they had a license from the State to doso?' 'No,' said he. 'Would it e prostitution for them to live thus, without love, and merely because the State has licensed them so to ve?' 'Yes,' said he. 'Is it right to practise prostution when it is licensed by the State and sanconed by the Church?' 'IT is,' said he. 'Then ou hold to legalized prostitution, do you?' 'Yes, I

dmitted that it is prostitution for a man and woman live as husband and wife, and become parents ithout the sanction of conjugal love; and yet they re urged to live in that prostitution merely because it is licensed by the Church and State.

The resolution was again put to the meeting, and carried, three to one. The resolution was written and presented and put to the meeting witho consultation with any one; and, of course, no on The power of a License—a Commission or Certificate from a Human Government—Great Excitement—A self and those who voted for it. The people of the North consent to the abolition of marriage ROCKY POINT, (R. I.) Friday, Aug. 3, 1860. and parentage among four millions of their fel DEAR GARRISON: At 9 o'clock this morning, a low-beings, and consign two millions of women to party of several thousand left Providence in steam-boats for this place, on a clam-bake pleasure excur-tion and Union sanction the deed! Our civil and sion. Rocky Point is some twelve miles from Provi- military officers steal, rob, murder, and commit rape dence, down Narragansett Bay, in the township of and rapine, without shame or remorse, merely because Warwick. Multitudes came here from Fall River, they are licensed by the government that employed

terday, and he made a speech here about squatter soverighty, to get their votes to make him President.

Is it right for a man and woman to live as husband We landed here about half-past 10, a great crowd. and wife, and become parents, merely because the assembly of law and order.

I offered the following resolution for the considerations. Soon we all scattered to our house do who have homes to scatter to. time. Soon we all scattered to our homes-at least

HENRY C. WRIGHT. Yours,

From the New York Independent. BY JOHN BIGELOW.

Returning to Paris by way of Lausanne from hurried trip to Geneva la

lent, but, acting without this sanction, they are many and nimeer President for the Domapare, sis pirates.

Slave-hunters, slave-catchers, kidnappers, slave-tion of the Central Assembly which made him President for the English, was solicited to approve the action of the Central Assembly which made him President. tions of husband and wife, and of parent and child.

All civil, military and naval commissions, all letters of marque and reprisal, all marriage certificates, itation. On the mantel over the fire-place was the

these are based on the assumption that human governments have power to create or annul moral obligations at pleasure; and that every principle of justice and humanity may be reversed, and that what is truth to-day may be made a lie to-morrow, what is piracy to-day may be made piety to-morrow, and what is prostitution one hour may be turned into purity the next—and all this by a mere scratch of a presidential, gubernatorial, magisterial, or priestly pen!

The resolution was put, and carried by a great vote—only two voting against it. One cried out in Place due for the Batallon Amiot, commandant of the Place due Fort de Batallon III ami

or constitution in favor of slavery, it is your duty to reample them beneath your feet, the moment you see of those lies that would not bear ventilation, and our true position.'

Here a man came upon the platform, and in a most ciolent and excited manner said—'The resolution who made the pilgrimage to his tomb. I was afterwould abolish all marriage, break up all families, and pen the door to universal licentiousness, anarchy and nurder.' He begged the meeting to reconsider their ote, and not allow the resolution to go out as an excited page on the mantle, had ever been given to the capitage.

ression of their views and feelings. If they did, they vould all be branded as favoring the abolition of narriage. The mass of the people was greatly exited.

Some questions were put to the speaker:—'Do you old any thing is right or wrong because pronounced be so by James Buchanan, by Judge Taney, or by longress?''No,' said he. 'Do you think it would be find them, that there were no living witnesses of their buriel is not impossible. but it is not impossible, but it is not impossible but in the memory of tous and the destroyed the slaves that helped him hid his treasures; for the story not only is supported by no evidence, but it lacks the first element of plausibility. That he may have added, for the purpose of being sent back to find them.

circumstances of his death are not matters of con o, said he. 'You think a man and woman had etter live in legalized adultery than to separate, after they have once been covenanted together thus to live?' I do (said he) think they had better live in legalized and baptized adultery, than to separate and break p their family relations by so doing.'

This man but expressed the sentiments of the hurch and State, and of society generally. It is the state is the state is the state in the state is the state of that day from any other responsibility for his sudden death than naturally attaches to his treacherous arrest and removal in which he was born and had lived sixty years, to a bleak Alpine region, more noted than any other in the state is the

lier made an official examination of his remains, a certified that he died of apoplexy and pleuro-pn monia. Their certificate, or proces verbal, as it is termed, is filed among the archives of the Hotel de Ville in Pontarlier, from whence M. Girod was kind enough to procure me a copy duly authentic

under the seal of the Mayoralty of Pontarlier. As this certificate has nover been in print, and as it finally disposes of a very painful suspicion which is still widely credited, I give it to you entire:—

THE VEGETARIAN WHERRYMAN.

Captain D. U. Martin, the Boston wherryman who rowed from Boston to New York, had a grant entertainment given him, upon his arrival in the property of the property o

A little mucus mixed with blood in the mouth and on the lips, the left lateral sinus, the vessels of the pia-mater gorged with blood, serous effusion in the lateral ventricle, same side, the choroid pleurus infiltrated and strewed with hydatides, the pleura adhering almost entirely to the substance of the lungs; sanguineous engorgement of the right lung, as well as of the pleura corresponding, but of a purulent nature in this viscera; a little fatty polypus in the right venticle of the heart, which otherwise was in a natural state; emaciation of the epiploon—pathologi.

Mr. Martin, in his remarks, said he was first inas of the picture and corresponding out a particle has true in this viscera; a little fatty polypus in the right venticle of the heart, which otherwise was in a natural state; emaciation of the epiploon—pathological state of this membrane such as it presents after a long sickness. The stomach, the intestines, the liver, the spleen, the veins, the bladder, exhibited no alteration. In consequence, we declare that apoplexy, pleuro-pneumonia, are the causes of the death of Toussint L'Ouverture.

Made, and certified to be true, at the Fort de Joux, the 18th Terminal, An. XI. of the French Republic.

the 18th Terminal, An. XI. of the French Republic.
(Signed,)
TAVERNIER, Doctor of Medicine.
Surgeon Major Gresser.

JACQUIT, etc. (Signed,)

'I recommend you,' he writes, 'not to lose sight of this important object. If any man imprisoned for the rest of his days, whatever the degree of his guilt, did not appeal to our humanity, I would say that this person, who is known only by his regeated perfidy, murders, pillage, incendiarism, and the most frightful cruelties, did not deserve any. But whatever be the opinion we ought to entertain of him the orders of the Minister are precise. Toussaint must not see any person, nor must he be permitted to leave the chamber in which he is confined, under any pretext whatever. The guard of the fort should be set with the greatest exactness, and without the relaxation of vigilance. The General of Division only can modify the rigor of these orders, and I know he will not do it without being authorized by the Minister. The commandant must sleep at the fort, unless specially authorized to the contrary by his superiors. The supplies of the prisoner have been prescribed. They must not be exceeded upon any pretext. Every excess will be stricken off from the account.

The next letter, No. 4, was written immediately

who, through the mouth of the most inspired of distance, to obtain an appeared. Here he distance, the results of the most inspired of distance, to obtain an appeared in a moderateest une nation,' and within fifty years after his size watermelon, and started on his last day's row to
cheerless death, accepted the lesson of his life by
New York, which he reached about 5 1-2 o'clock
striking the chains off every slave held under a P. M. He left Boston with the following outfit;

P. M. He left Boston with the following outh: French title.

2d. They show that he was not poisoned, but that he died in all probability of a disease contracted in consequence of his involuntary removal tracted in consequence of his involuntary removal as colder and more intemperate climate than at his age—over sixty—his constitution, used to the warmth of the tropics, could endure.

to a colder and more intemperate climate than at his age—over sixty—his constitution, used to the warmth of the tropics, could endure.

3d. It appears that he was abundantly supplied with fuel and artificial light, for in two months these supplies cost one hundred and fifty-six francs, which, M. Girod assures me, is a very large allowance, for wood then was much cheaper, he says, than at the present day; and now several lights and two fires could be sustained six months for ordinary necessities at an expense not exceeding two hundred francs.

4th. That he had a servant for a while after his arrival; whether a negro or a Frenchman does not appear. From the general character of the instructions in reference to him, and in the absence of any special provision for the access to him of one of his own color, it is to be presumed that it was a Frenchman.

5th. That he was allowed to write and have some luxuries, such as nutmegs, sugar, bath, &c. These, I presume, came out of the four francs a day allowed him from the first for board, washing and mending.

6th. It is apparent, unfortunately, suggests M.

mending.

6th. It is apparent, unfortunately, suggests M. Girod, that the moderate sum of 128fr. 70c., which the effects supplied by the Government brought after only seven months' use, that his wardrobe was not probably supplied as it should have been for such a severe climate.

7th. And finally, it appears that a woman was provided to keep his apartment in order.

Mr. Martin, is about 400 miles, which was accomplished in 80 hours of rowing, making 5 miles an hour. Mr. Martin proposes to row to Albany, from which place he returns home by cars.

The boat is a common but neat lapstreak wherry, built of white cedar, and right white oak timbers, copper fastened. She is sharp at both ends, 21 1-2 feet long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 8 inches deep. There are out-riggers for the oars, 5 feet wide. She has mahogany washboards, and a covering 3 inches has mahogany washboards.

agents sent out by Fillmore and the English and French Governments many years ago, to compel the Emperor to acknowledge the independence of the Spanish or eastern part of the island. M. Nau is probably the only Haytian who has ever made this pious pilgrimage to the prison and tomb of the most renowned of African statesmen. M. Nau, I understand, died within the last year, much regretted by his countrymen, whose interests he carefully watched and tended during his life.

Toussaint's remains, consigned to a grave under the Chapel of the fort, were discovered by a captain of engineers in 1850. The top of his skull, which had probably been sawed off at the time of the postmortem examination, and replaced, he deposited in the city library of Pontaglier where it was shown.

finally disposes of a very painful suspicion which is still widely credited, I give it to you entire:

Copy of the Minutes of the Post-mortem Examination of Toussaint L'Ouverture.

We, the undersigned, Doctor in Medicine and Surgeon of the city of Pontarlier, pursuant to the invitation of citizen Amiot, Commandant of the Fort de Joux, and of Renaud, Justice of the Peace of the canton of Pontarlier, have gone to the said Fort de Joux, when, in their presence, we have proceeded to the opening and the examination of the body of the negro Toussaint L'Ouverture, prisoner, whose death yesterday we have verified.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

A little mucus mixed with blood in the mouth and on the lips, the left lateral sinus, the vessels of The tables presented a very pretty appearance,

fied him that it was the best food for both physical and mental effort. Nature, he considered, was the Surgeon Major Gresser.

Certified to conform with the original by us, the undersigned Secretary of the Mayoralty of Pontarlier.

Pontarlier, 5th December, 1859.

(Signed)

Were almost sure to add surer to the many to the m were almost sure to add sugar to them, which he considered was bad. One object of his had been to Through the kindness of M. Girod, I was enabled to derive from the archives of Pontarlier some further particulars respecting Toussaint's condition and treatment during his confinement here, which seemed worthy of exhumation. They are embodied in documents, the originals of which I inspected, and of which I enclose to you copies.

The first simply acknowledges the notice sent to the Prefect that Toussaint had arrived, and informs that functionary that the arrangements for the security of the prisoner are to be under the exclusive direction of the General in command of that division.

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direction of the General in command of that division.

The second notifies the Prefect that the Minister of War had given orders that Toussaint should receive healthy and suitable food, and that he should be clothed suitably for the season, with the understanding that he must not wear a General's uniform.

The estimation in which their prisoner was beld by the French Government, and the rigor of treatment to which they deemed it necessary to subject him, are revealed in the third letter from the Prefect of the Department to the Sub-Prefect at Pontarlier. The following extract from it might have been clipped, mulatis mutandis, from one of Governor Wise's heroic appeals to the chivalry of Virginia against John Brown:—

'I recommend you,' he writes, 'not to lose sight of this important object. If any man imprisoned for the rest of his days, whatever the degree of his guilty did not appeal to our humanity, I would say that this person, who is known only by his repeated perfidy, and waiting for the fog to clear off. On the 13th, he made an experimental attempt to visually and distance of about 50 miles. He left Boston on the 8th of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrived at Plymouth at midnight, having rowed a distance of about 50 miles. He left Boston on the Sth of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrived at Plymouth at midnight, having rowed a distance of about 50 miles. He left Boston on the Sth of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrived at Plymouth at midnight, having rowed a distance of about 50 miles. He left Boston on the Sth of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrived at Plymouth at midnight, having rowed a distance of about 50 miles. He left Boston on the Sth of hauds after Light, hauled up his boat, and lept on the beach, with his oil-skin coat for a covering. On the 9th, he started to cross the Cape, but a dense fog set in, and he deemed it prudent to return, so he landed at Monument Point, where he slept on the beach again. On the 10th, he crossed to the point of Cape Cod, about 25 miles, and, passing

must not be exceeded upon any pretext. Every excess will be stricken off from the account.'

The next letter, No. 4, was written immediately after receiving intelligence of Toussaint's death. In it the Perfect says:—

The next letter, No. 4, was written immediately after receiving intelligence of Toussaint's death. In it the Perfect says:—

The next letter, No. 4, was written immediately after receiving intelligence of Toussaint's death. In it is presented by a friend. He stopped here over Saturday, it the Perfect says:—

'You will also please, on the receipt of this letter, make an inventory, in the presence of the Commandant d'Armes, of all the effects used by the prisoner, and sell them at auction to the highest bidder, after the customary notices. You will prepare a report of the sale for me, and remit the proceeds of it to the widow Benedict upon her receipt, deducting the sums due her for her supplies.'

From these documents and the other inclosed, of which I will not trouble you with an analysis, it From these documents and the other inclosed, of which I will not trouble you with an analysis, it appears, if the facts are reported faithfully—

1st. That Toussaint was guarded with unusual, if not excessive, rigor, and that the view taken of his character and career at that time by the War Department, whose agent declared that if there was an exception to the rule that pity was due to the unfortunate, Toussaint was the exception, was very different from that which is taken of him now On waking, and feeling the need of a little exercise, by the world, and indeed by the French themselves, who, through the mouth of the most inspired of distance, to obtain an appetite. Here he break-

The And many, it appears that a woman was provided to keep his apartment in order.

The order forbidding Toussaint to see any one not attached to the service of the garrison seems to have been unnecessarily rigorous, but it was probably aimed at Rigaud, Toussaint's ablest and most trusted to the service of the garrison seems to have been unnecessarily rigorous, but it was probably aimed at Rigaud, Toussaint's ablest and most trusted to the service of the ours, o leet wide. She had a man value of the ours, of the ours, or leet wide. She had a man value of the ours, or leet wide. She had a man value of the ours, or leet wide. She had a man value of the ours, or leet wide. She had a man value of the ours, or leet wide. She had a man value of the ours, or leet wide. She had a man value of the ours of the

aimed at Rigaud, Toussaint's ablest and most trusted aid in St. Domingo, who was captured very soon after his Chief, and sent to the Fort de Joux, when he was released. They never saw each other, though sleeping so near together, after they separated in St. Domingo.

Upon the walls of Toussaint's apartment I was surprised to find but one inscription from the hands of visitors; that was the name of Cataline Nau, a man whom I remember to have met at Port au Prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions of an Assistant Secretary of State, in the Department of Foreign Affairs, under Soulouque, and who had the credit, which I do not doubt he deserves, of having written the telling and statesmanlike disabased as a supprised in 1854, where he discharged the functions of the boatmen, are to make a demonstration on the occasion of the departure of Martin. It will come off the Doatmen, are to make a demonstration on the occasion of Martin's departure for Albany, where he will ship his boat back to the purchaser here, whence be takes the care for Boston. having written the telling and statesmanlike dispatches of the Haytian Government in reply to the agents sent out by Fillmore and the English and

Toussaint's remains, consigned to a grave under the Chapel of the fort, were discovered by a captain of engineers in 1850. The top of his skull, which had probably been sawed off at the time of the postmortem examination, and replaced, he deposited in the city library of Pontarlier, where it was shown me by M. Girod, and the rest of the head stands on the mantelpiece in the room where Toussaint was confined and died.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

The only preparation that has a EUROPEAN REPUTATION Warranted not to contain deleteric

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been been for many years by hundreds of the most distin-guished and wealthy persons, who have pre-viously tried all the nostrums of the day ithout success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from all others

· IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN

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Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived by from it. Persons personally known to us have come volute

rily, and told us of good results to either themselve or friends, who have used it before it because know in St. Louis. St. Louis Presbyteria. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE ba

given universal satisfaction, wherever it has sold ATTVE has used. It can be used with perfect safety, and in perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a vay desirable article for the toilet." drable article for the tonet.

Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Man. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE STORER is worthy of confidence.

Philadelphia Christian Chronich. Incomparably the best preparation we have rest All are compelled to acknowledge Mas. 8. A. At LEN's as the Hair Restorer.'

N. Y. Evangeling.
N. Y. Independent

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER has taken its place at the head of all articles of the kind.'

Michigan Christian Herald. Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy.'

Knozville Presbyterian Witness, There never has been a prescription or remedy for

There never has been a prescription or remedy for improving the hair, published in the Advocts, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestion ed standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. ALLE's.' Buffalo Christian Advocats Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color

Another objection to dyes is the unite-like color and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume is xarcan. YOUTHPUL COLOR, is to use that which will be effectual and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. Alley's World's Hair Restorre will do this.'

U. S. Journel,

HAIR RESTORER will do this," U. S. Journal.

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted as the greatest discovery of the present day, it is not freshing to come across that which is what it parteens to be. A really excellent article is Mr. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restores. As assistant to nature, it is of great service; and a man by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harmles, it being a chemical compound of ingredient selecit being a chemical compound of ingredients calcu-lated to facilitate the natural growth of hair, Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hur

dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. ALLEE'S WORLD'S Har RESTORER a preparation that will speedily chage the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretofree pro-duced for restoring and benutifying the hair, ros-sessing None of the Burning Qualificity A DTL. There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. ALEE'S WORLD'S HALE RESTORES. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and has never failed, in a single instance, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprietor. It sales are content of the part of its proprietor.

tor. Its sales are constant and most extensive and we begin to think that it is denominated most appropriately the 'World's Hair Restorer.'
Newark Register. We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. Al-We have reason to be assured that 'alth or all better's World's Harr Restorner' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wise circulation and immense sales it has achieved, fully demonstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciated.'

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. The most successful remedy of the day. We know of instances where its good effects have been remarkable.' Weekly Visitor, Franklin N. Y.

From individual cases that have come under our own From individual cases that have come under our own observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. A. A. Len's World's Hair Restorer performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly recommended) of being a useless waste of time and money, it is just what it is represented to be, and will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the notice and use of those of our readers who need a retice and use of those of our readers who need a re-

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.-AS we were travelling in Massachusetts a hart time since, we met a lady whose appearance indicated that she had attained the age of sixty. So we ferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should have added several years. After some convension she spoke of her hair, informing us that two years ago, at least one helf of it was great and that she ago, at least one half of it was grey, and that she had feared that before then the whole would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read to pers, and acquainted herself with the various reasedies for decaying hair, and at length determined dies for decaying hair, and at length determine to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, as applied it according to directions, and before a suf had passed, she assured us that she had as luxinous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when the was but sixteen years old. Her statement was confirmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood then were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. S. A. Allen's Westle's Hair Restorer.

We are satisfied that the statements made in sorter tisement of Mns. S. A. Aller's Worl's Hus.
Restorer are correct. Boston Olive Brank.
*Its remarkable ***ecess is satisfactory evidence.

A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

ong the very few preparations that we deem deserving of mention, we are by no means inclined to omit 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hata Riston En. It has been throughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deny is excellence would be to deny the assertions made in it favor by scores and hundreds of the most respecta-

Rahway Advocate and Reguler. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's AIR RESTORER is the dest. A. ALLENS World's all warranted to best preparation extant for the various diseases ident to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to store the hair and whiskers, however grey, to that read to be a stored to the public many years, and its efficacy in restoring, inriging, and beautifying the hair fully established bests of persons throughout the country, had to hosts of persons throughout the countr, has led to the manufacture of many worthless imitation, which have been successfully palmed off in numerous instances, upon the public as genuine.

Brooklyn Morning Journal.

This preparation is superior to any heretofore pro-This preparation is superior to any heretotor produced for restoring and beautifying the hair. It possesses none of the burning, cauterizing powers of the old dyes, but gives the hair a healthy, gloss appearance almost instantaneously. The Restort is easily applied, and seill not stain the finest lines. The effect is sure in every instance, if applied to cording to the directions. Mercury, Philadelphia. Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this with success.

with success.'

Boston Translation It is just what it purports to be.'

Cleve. Loads. We might swell this list, but if not convinced

We export these preparations to Europe even, and they are superseding all others there as well as is the United States.

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal with least and work the supersection of the state of lesale and retail merchants in the U. S.,

DEPOT 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

where address all letters and inquiries. Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this which they make more rout. Write to Dept. on which they make more rout. Write to Depo-for circular, terms and information. Genuine issign ed, Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink.

Le See next issue of this Paper for more information or send to Depot for Circulars. FOR SALE EVERY WHERE.